

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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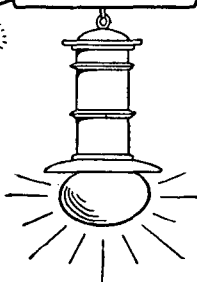
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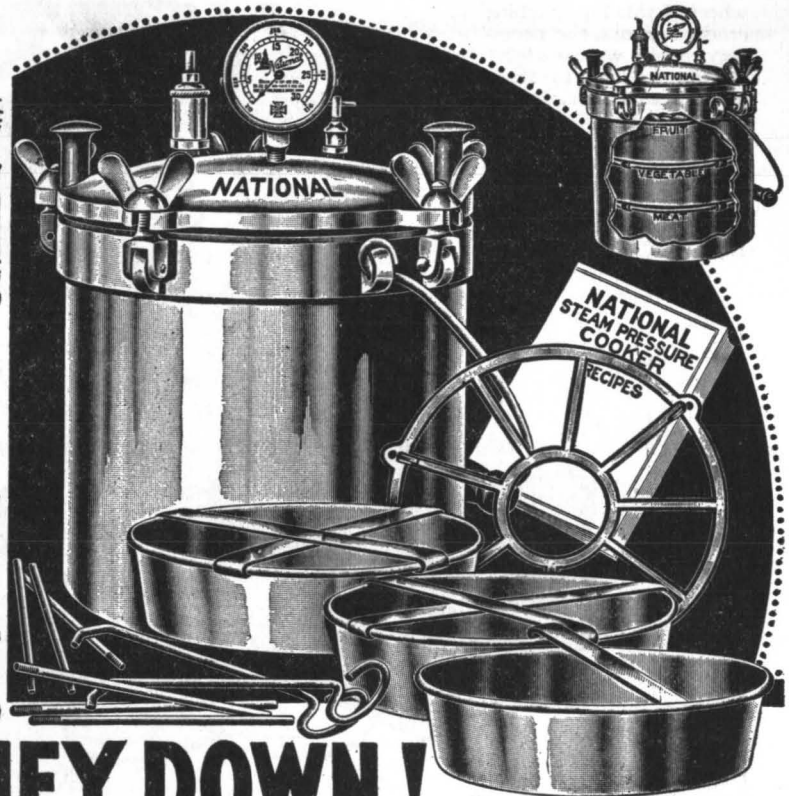
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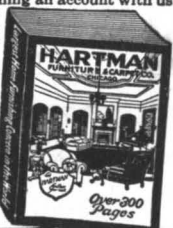
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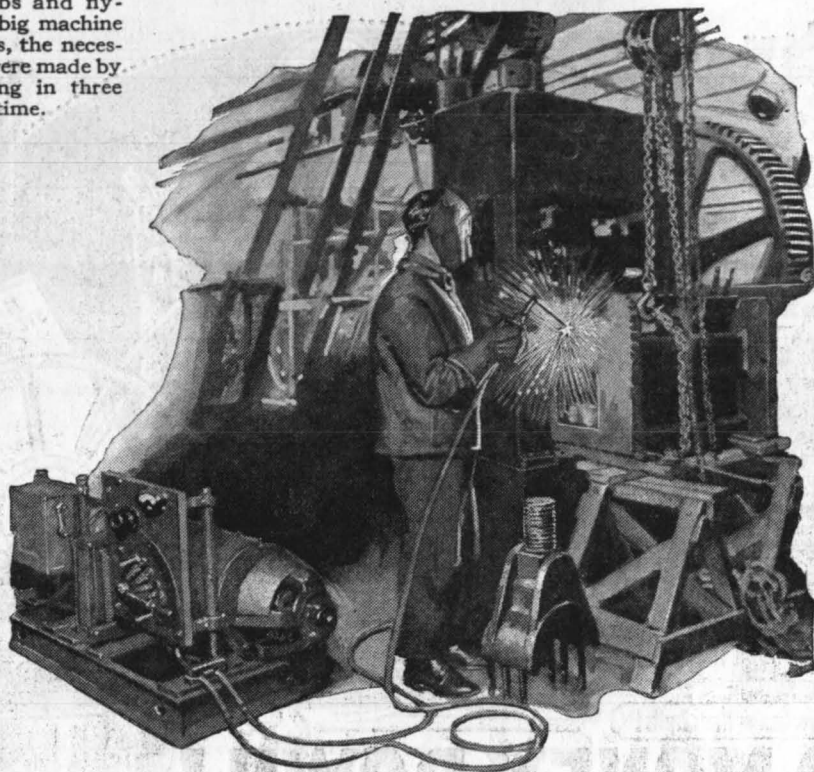
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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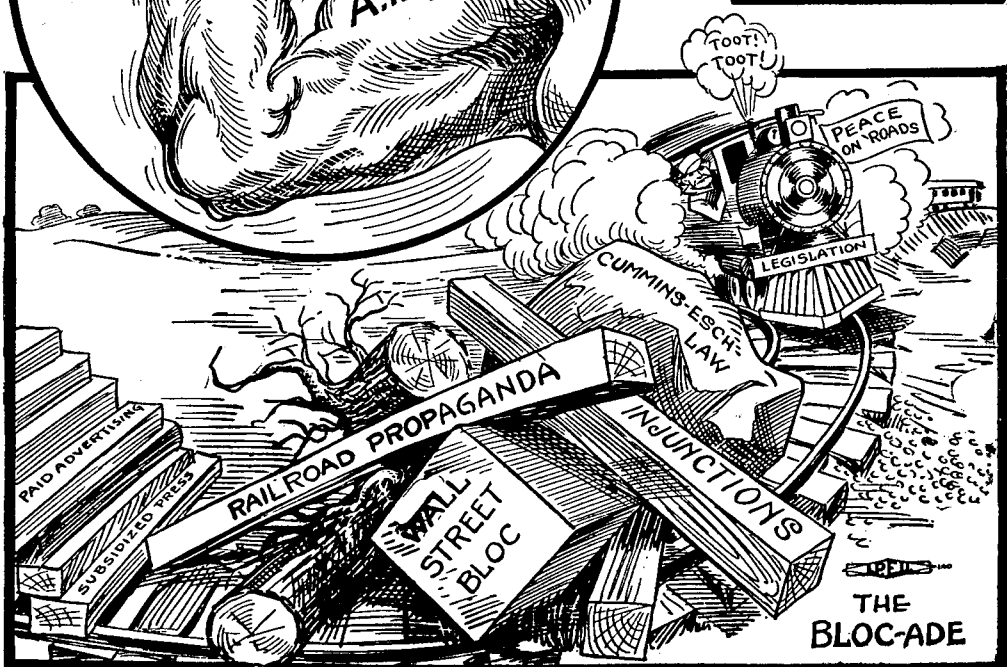
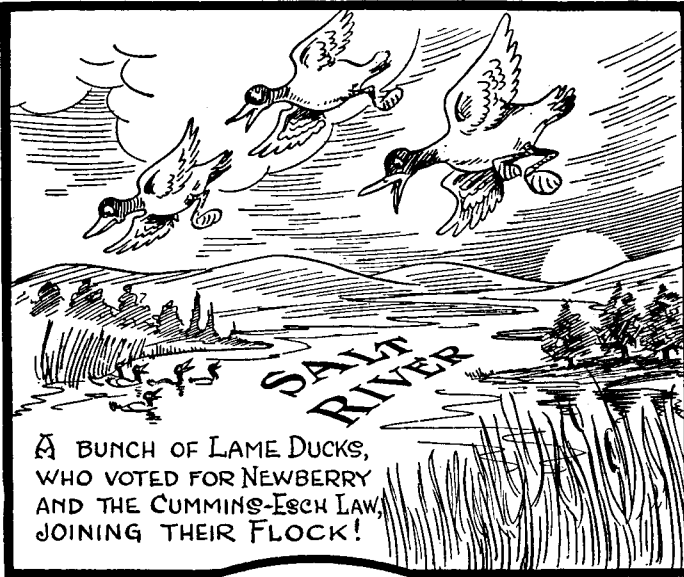
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—By Courtesy of the American Federationist

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1924

NO. 6

MASSACHUSETTS LAW RELATING TO ELECTRICIANS AND CONTRACTORS

Submitted by GEO. E. CAPELLE, Press Secretary L. U. 103, Boston, Mass.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Chapter 141, General Laws

SUPERVISION OF ELECTRICIANS

Sect.

1. Registration of persons, firms, etc., to install wires or apparatus for electric light purposes, etc. Definitions.
2. State examiners of electricians. Rules, examinations, etc.
3. Forms of licenses.
4. Certificates not transferable. May be suspended or revoked.
5. Penalties.
6. Liability of holder of a master's certificate.
7. Not to apply to certain work.
8. Exemption of apprentices and certain electricians.
9. Penalty for misstatement.
10. Disposition of fees and fines.

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall enter into, engage in, or work at the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes, either as master electrician or as journeyman electrician, unless such person, firm or corporation shall have received a license and a certificate therefor, issued by the state examiners of electricians and in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

The words "master electrician" as used in this chapter shall mean a corporation, firm or person, having a regular place of business, who, by the employment of journeymen, performs the work of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes.

The words "journeyman electrician" as used in this chapter shall mean a person doing any work of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for hire.

SECTION 2. The state examiners of electricians, in this chapter called the examiners,

may make necessary rules for the proper performance of their duties.

They shall hold frequent examinations in Boston, and, twice in each year, shall hold examinations in at least five other convenient places within the commonwealth, and they may hold annual or occasional examinations in other places. Public notice shall be given of all examinations.

They shall make an annual report of their doings.

In the conduct of the examinations they shall make uniform requirements for all towns, which may be revised from time to time, as circumstances require. Said examinations shall be sufficiently frequent to give ample opportunity for all applicants to be thoroughly and carefully examined, may be written or in practical work, and may be supervised by one or more of the examiners, but no license shall be granted without the sanction of the examiners.

SECTION 3. Two forms of licenses shall be issued. The first, hereinafter referred to as "Certificate A," shall be known as "master electrician's license," and the second, hereinafter referred to as "Certificate B," shall be known as "journeyman electrician's license."

(1) "Certificate A" shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation engaged in or about to engage in the business of installing electrical wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other electrical appliances, qualified under this chapter. The certificate shall specify the name of the person, firm or corporation so applying, and the name of the person, who in the case of a firm shall be one of its members, and in the case of a corporation, one of its officers, passing said examination, by which he or it shall be authorized to enter upon or engage in business as set forth therein. The holding of "Certificate A" shall not entitle the holder individually to engage in or perform the actual work of installing electric wires, conduits and appliances as previously described in this chapter, but shall entitle him to conduct business as a master electrician.

(2) "Certificate B" shall be granted to any person who has passed an examination before the state examiners of electricians. It shall specify the name of such person, who shall thereby be authorized to engage in the occupation of a journeyman electrician.

(3) Persons desiring an examination shall make written application therefor, accompanied by the proper fee, which shall be twenty-five dollars for "Certificate A" and five dollars for "Certificate B." An applicant failing in his examination shall not have his fee returned to him, but shall be entitled to one free re-examination. For each subsequent re-examination for "Certificate A" he shall pay fifteen dollars and for "Certificate B" one dollar.

(4) Each "Certificate A" shall expire on July thirty-first in each year, but may be renewed by the same person, or the same firm or corporation, acting by one or more of its members or officers, without further examination, upon payment of a fee of fifteen dollars, application therefor being made during the preceding month.

(5) Each "Certificate B" shall expire on July thirty-first in each year, but may be renewed upon payment of a fee of one dollar, and upon the same conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(6) Holders of "Certificate A" shall keep their certificate of registration displayed in a conspicuous place in their principal offices or places of business. Holders of "Certificate B" shall be furnished by the examiners with evidence of having been so licensed, in card form or otherwise, which shall be carried on the person of the licensee and exhibited on request.

(7) Any certificate expiring while the holder thereof is in the military or naval service of the United States shall be renewed without further examination, upon payment of the prescribed fee, at any time within four months after such person's discharge from the service.

(8) Examination papers and applications for "Certificate A" and "Certificate B" shall be preserved for at least three years, after which time they may, at the discretion of the examiners, be destroyed.

(9) Records of the meetings of the examiners shall be open for inspection at all times, and they shall have printed annually a manual of their regulations, including the names of all licensees.

SECTION 4. No certificates issued under this chapter shall be assignable or transferable. They may, after hearing, be suspended or revoked by the examiners upon failure or refusal of the licensee to comply with the rules and requirements of the examiners, or for other sufficient cause.

SECTION 5. Any person, firm or corporation, or employee thereof, and any representative, member or officer of such firm or corporation individually, entering upon or engaging in the business and work hereinbefore defined, without having complied with

this chapter, shall for the first offence be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offence by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the house of correction for six months, or both.

SECTION 6. No person, firm or corporation holding a "Certificate A" shall be liable for work done by his or its employees, unless it appears that such work was done with his or its knowledge or consent or by his or its authorization.

SECTION 7. This chapter shall not apply to the installation, repairing and wiring of elevators or to work in connection with the erection, construction, maintenance or repair of lines for transmission of electricity from the source of supply to the service switch on the premises where used by municipal electric plants, by electric companies as defined in section one of chapter one hundred and sixty-four, by gas companies authorized to make or sell electricity, by electric street railway companies, by electric railroad companies or by railroad companies; nor to the work of such plants or companies on premises owned or controlled by them; nor to the work of said municipal electric plants or of said electric or gas companies in installing, maintaining and repairing, on the premises of customers, service connections and meters and other apparatus and appliances remaining the property of such plants or companies after installation; nor to work in connection with the lighting of public ways, alleys, private ways or private or public parks, areas or squares; nor to the work of companies incorporated for the transmission of intelligence by electricity in installing, maintaining or repairing wires, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances used by such companies and necessary for or incident to their business, whether or not such wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances are on its own premises.

SECTION 8. This chapter shall not forbid the employment of learners or apprentices working with and under the direct personal supervision of licensed journeymen electricians.

Electricians employed by theatrical companies may install temporary wiring and appliances required for the purpose of the engagement of any such company, subject to the supervision of a person licensed under this chapter.

Electricians regularly employed by firms or corporations other than holders of "Certificate A" may install such electrical wiring, conduits and appliances or make such repairs as may be required only on the premises and property of such firms or corporations; provided, that such electricians hold journeymen's licenses, and have complied with this chapter.

SECTION 9. Any person applying for a journeyman's license and making any misstatement as to his experience or other qualifications, or any person, firm or corpora-

tion subscribing to or vouching for any such misstatement, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section five.

SECTION 10. Fees and fines collected under this chapter shall be paid to the commonwealth.

Chapter 13, General Laws

STATE EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICIANS

SECTION 32. The commissioner of civil service, the state fire marshal and the commissioner of education shall constitute the state examiners of electricians. They shall appoint an executive secretary who is a wage earner, a citizen of the commonwealth and a practical electrician of at least ten years' experience in the installation of wires and appliances for carrying electricity for light, heat or power purposes. He shall receive such salary as shall be determined by the state examiners. The three examiners shall receive no compensation for their services under chapter one hundred and forty-one. They may expend for the salary of the secretary, and for necessary traveling and other expenses for themselves and their employees such sums as are annually appropriated therefor.

General Rules and Requirements

All persons, firms and corporations entering into, engaging in or working at said business, either as master or employing electrician or as a journeyman electrician, shall be governed by all general and special laws, and municipal ordinances, by-laws and regulations, now or hereafter in force applicable thereto, and in respect to all matters not therein expressly provided shall be governed by the regulations of the National Electrical Code, edition of 1923, as published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters on recommendation of the National Fire Protection Association, copies whereof, duly attested by the assistant secretary of said association, are on file with the secretary of the commonwealth and with this board.

An applicant whose license has lapsed not longer than one month may be granted a new license without further examination providing the marks previously obtained conform with the present requirements of the Board.

An applicant whose license has lapsed for a period longer than one month may be granted a new license without further examination providing the examination by which the previous license was obtained was taken within four years, and providing the marks of such examination conform to the present requirements of the board.

A master's license granted to a corporation shall become void two months after the officer taking examination severs his connection therewith.

Applications for renewal of master's licenses must be signed by the member of a firm or the officer of a corporation taking the examination.

Two or more journeymen associated as partners, or otherwise, shall not engage in the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes, without the necessary master electrician's license.

The state examiners of electricians have to do with the licensing of electricians only. Inspection and supervision of wiring is entirely under the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Rules for Examinations

All examinations shall be given in English.

Applicants for Class B, or journeyman's certificate, must be at least 18 years of age and have had at least two years' practical experience in the installation of wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes. (Effective as of September 1, 1924.)

Applicants for Class A, or master's certificate, must be at least 21 years of age and have had at least two years' experience in the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes. (Effective as of September 1, 1924.)

Examinations shall consist of applicant's knowledge of the national electrical code and practical electrical work.

All persons desiring to be examined, either for a master or journeyman certificate, shall have application on file at least ten days previous to the date of such examination.

Applicants for examination will be required to obtain at least 70 per cent in order to obtain a certificate.

Applicants who fail to obtain the required 70 per cent will not be entitled to re-examination until a period of three months has elapsed, and those who receive less than 50 per cent, or who fail on the practical demonstration, will not be re-examined for a period of six months.

Any person found referring to notes or books, or misbehaving during an examination, will be debarred from that examination.

Abstracts from the Annual Report of State Examiners, Covering the Period from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923, Inclusive

Result of examinations held in various cities:

	Passed	Failed
Boston, Mass.	415	709
Worcester, Mass.	44	118
Springfield, Mass.	60	74
New Bedford, Mass.	25	42
Fall River, Mass.	63	56
Lowell, Mass.	19	81
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	4
Total for fiscal year.....	629	1084

Certificates issued December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923:

Master electrician's licenses (A.)----- 97
 Journeyman electrician's licenses (B.)---- 606

Renewal of certificates on August 1, 1923:

Masters (Class A)----- 811
 Journeyman (Class B)----- 8904

During the fiscal year one license was revoked and two suspended after hearings were held.

Receipts—fees from applicants and renewals ----- \$29,081.34
 Expenditures—salaries, printing, postage, supplies, etc.----- 7,006.66

Weak Points in Present Massachusetts Law

SUGGESTIONS AND CHANGES THAT WOULD STRENGTHEN IT IF ADOPTED

By definition in section 1, par. 1, the law at present allows a person working gratis to install wires, conduits, etc.

Change law to read as follows, by inserting in line 1 after the word "shall" the words "install or" and also striking out the words "either as a master electrician or as a journeyman electrician."

"No person, firm or corporation shall install or enter into, engage in, or work at the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes, unless such person, firm or corporation shall have received a license and a certificate therefor, issued by the state examiners of electricians and in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth."

Section 1, par. 2. The law here is weak because definition of master does not include the "carpet bagger" or "twilight contractor," who rings door bells and victimizes unsuspecting tenants or landlords. Change to read as follows:

"The words 'master electrician' as used in this chapter shall mean a corporation, firm or person having a regular place of business, who, by the employment of others, performs the work of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes."

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAID—

The great object of my fear is the Federal Judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting, with noiseless foot and unalarming advance, gaining ground step by step, and holding what it gains is engulfing insidiously the special governments into the jaws of that which feeds them.

There is no danger I apprehend so much as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court. This is the form in which Federalism now arrays itself, and consolidation is the present principle of distinction between republicans and the pseudo-republicans but real federalists. Where the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe.

The only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion can not be resisted, when permitted freely to be ex-

pressed. Section 1, par. 3, strike out the words "for hire." The words "for hire" allow persons to do work under the subterfuge that they are doing it for nothing. It is therefore necessary to prove that they are not doing it for nothing. This provision and section 1, par. 1, have caused considerable trouble. The words "for hire" were inserted because it was feared that the law might be so construed as to prevent a person from attaching the ordinary household or electrical appliances to their lighting circuits. To take care of this matter suggest a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The words 'installing wires, conduits, apparatus and fixtures' shall not be so construed as to forbid the attachment, by other than duly licensed persons, the ordinary appliances, lamps and apparatus for which said circuits and wires were installed and designed."

Suggest that "master electricians" be bonded, and that license be granted on the basis of references as to financial standing, integrity and honesty, ability to execute and supervise work in addition to the present requirements.

Suggest the appointment of field agents, whose duties would be to investigate and prosecute violations of the law, investigate statements made by applicants for licenses, must be clothed with police powers and have authority to summons violators to court. The field agent shall be a wage earner and practical electrician of at least ten years' experience in actual installation of electricity.

Editor's Note.—The above-mentioned law and suggestions were submitted for publication as the result of many letters received by Brother Capelle from various local unions, who were seeking information and who were contemplating of drafting a law in their state relative to electricians. The criticism and suggestions as submitted are from the personal observation of the writer and other active members of Local 103 of Boston, Mass. Further information on this subject can be obtained by writing Mr. Albert L. Edson, State Examiner of Electricians, Room 180, State House, Boston, Mass.

pressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure.

The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man, and improving him as a rationally, moral, and social being.

It is not wisdom alone, but public confidence in that wisdom which can support an administration.

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people and every blessing of society, depend so much upon an upright and skillful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that.

STARTING BOXES FOR DIRECT CURRENT MOTORS

By LOUIS D. BLISS, President, Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.

AS the resistance of a motor armature is low, and as the counter e. m. f. does not exist until the motor is running, it is necessary that an external resistance should be inserted in series with the armature to limit the current until the armature has had time to generate its counter e. m. f. Assume a motor designed for 220 volts and requiring 55 amperes in its armature at full load. The armature resistance is 0.2 of an ohm. The field of a shunt motor is always wound to stand the full line voltage and may be thrown directly across the line, where it will take only the current for which it is designed. If the armature is likewise thrown across the line, however, the current which it will be forced to take at the start will be

$$\frac{E}{R} = I \quad \frac{220}{0.2} = 1,100 \text{ amperes.}$$

Obviously this would burn up an armature whose normal current was 55 amperes. In order to limit the current in the armature circuit to the safe value of 55 amperes, the required resistance would be

$$\frac{E}{I} = R \quad \frac{220}{55} = 4 \text{ oms.}$$

The armature itself possesses 0.2 of an ohm. The difference, then, $4.0 - 0.2 = 3.8$ ohms which must be inserted in series with the armature when starting the motor. If 55 amperes flow through this 3.8 ohms, Fig. 1, the pressure would be reduced 209 volts. This would leave 11 volts, which is the effective e. m. f. necessary to overcome the armature's resistance of 0.2 ohm. When the armature has reached its full speed, it will generate 209 volts counter e. m. f., which will replace the 3.8 ohms in the resistance box. At half speed, the armature will be generating one-half of this counter e. m. f. or 104 volts. Therefore, when the motor reaches one-half speed it will be safe to reduce the resistance in the box to the following amount:

Impressed E — Counter E = Effective E.

$$\frac{\text{Effective E}}{I} = \text{Resistance of circuit.}$$

$$220 - 104 = 116 \quad \frac{116}{55} = 2.1 \text{ ohms.}$$

Deducting the armature's resistance from this value, 2.1 ohms resistance of circuit minus 0.2 ohm resistance of armature gives 1.9 ohms resistance in box. By the time the motor has accelerated to full speed it

would be safe to reduce the resistance in box from 1.9 ohms to zero, when the counter e. m. f. would entirely replace the resistance. The resistance should be cut out gradually, giving the motor time to accelerate for each notch on the box. If the

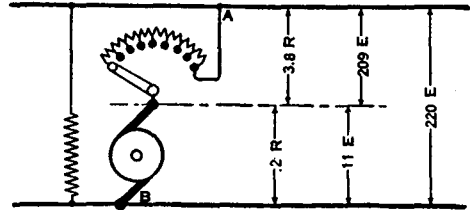


FIG. 1

motor is small the starting resistance may be cut out rapidly, but the larger the motor and the greater the inertia, the more time must be allowed in which to cut out the resistance. If the starting current is increased beyond the safe full load value, the armature is strained mechanically and electrically.

A voltmeter placed across the wires A-B, Fig. 1, would measure the line voltage. To ascertain the counter e. m. f. in any particular case it is necessary to know, in addition to the line voltage, the current in the armature and the resistance of the armature. The counter e. m. f. may then be calculated as follows: The impressed e. m. f. minus the product of the armature current and the armature resistance equals the counter e. m. f. Thus, if the motor were running at full speed and full load, taking say 55 amperes of current, the counter e. m. f. would be $220 - (55 \times 0.2) = 209$ volts. If now the load was reduced so that the armature took but 25 amperes, the speed

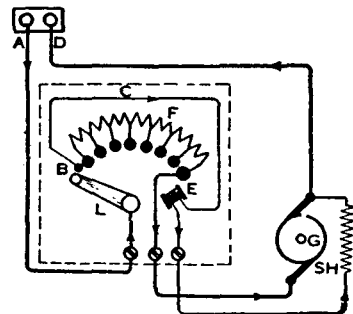


FIG. 2

would rise slightly and the counter e. m. f. would be $220 - (25 \times 0.2) = 215$ volts.

Starting boxes are designed so that a series of resistance coils in the armature circuit of a motor may be cut out successfully as illustrated in Fig. 2. Here current

entering from the line A passes to the lever L of the starting box. As soon as this lever is moved to the contact B, current flows via the wire C and a small electro-magnet, E, through the shunt field, Sh, to the negative side of the line, D. At the same time the current passes through a series of tinned iron wire coils, F, through the armature, G, and thence out by the common wire D to the other side of the circuit. As the lever is moved across the box, one section of the starting resistance after another is cut out of the armature circuit until finally the lever rests upon the poles of the magnet, where it is retained by its magnetic attraction against the tension of a spiral spring, which tends to hold it in an "off"

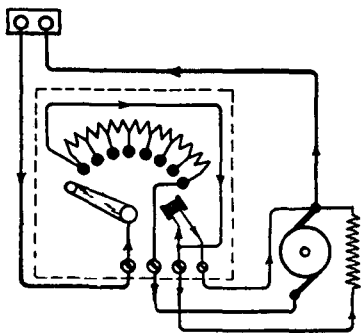


FIG. 3

position. When the lever is in the full "on" position the current for the shunt field must flow back through the armature starting resistance, F, to reach the wire C. If the resistance is low and the field current small, the product of the two causes a small drop in potential for this field current. It therefore does not appreciably diminish the actual current reaching the field winding. On large motors the field current is not led through the starting resistance when running, but in small motors the above type of box is generally used.

In all types of motor starting boxes, a double-pole knife switch is required to break both wires leading to the motor, unless the starting box itself is designed to accomplish this result.

The starting box is arranged to automatically sever the connections between the motor and the line in case the source of supply fails from any cause. The magnet, E, Fig. 2, is therefore known as a "no-voltage release magnet." This implies that, should the line voltage fail, the magnet E will be de-energized, with the result that the spring will restore the lever L to the "off" position. If the lever remained in the "on" position and the voltage was restored to the line, the armature would be subjected to full pressure without the protection of the starting resistance F.

The no-voltage release magnet may be connected in any one of three different positions.

First, in series with the entire motor. Because of the wide variations of armature current under changes in load, this is not a reliable place in which to connect it.

Second, in series with the shunt field. Here it brings about a drop of approximately 10 per cent of line voltage and therefore of field current. It is commonly so connected for the operation of small motors as in Fig. 2. Where motors are to be adjusted in speed by means of field control, however, it is not satisfactory in this position as a weakening of the field may reduce the strength of the magnet so as to make its operation uncertain.

Third, the no-voltage release magnet may be connected in shunt with the entire machine as in Fig. 3. This is considered the best position for a no-voltage release. It is then dependent for its operation solely upon the line potential and is not affected by a variation of either the field strength or the armature current. It is usually so connected for the control of all large motors.

To stop a motor, the lever on the box should not be forced into the "off" position, but the main switch should be opened. This will leave the field circuit in shunt with the armature. The momentum of the armature causes its counter e. m. f. to immediately establish a current through the no-voltage release magnet and the shunt field, in the same direction as the current which a moment before passed through this circuit from the line. As the armature slows down, its potential falls, and with it the current in this circuit until finally the no-voltage magnet becomes so weak that the lever is released. This will usually be some seconds after the main switch is pulled, and after the current in the shunt field has fallen so low that there is no danger that

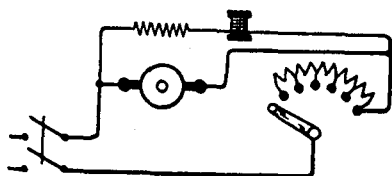


FIG. 4

the opening of this circuit will cause an e. m. f. of self-induction which might injure the insulation.

Small motors do not require starting boxes, their armatures being light and their inertia small, they spring quickly into motion when thrown across the line, and establish the requisite counter e. m. f. to reduce the current to a safe value before the initial inrush of current has time to burn them out. Motors of one-fourth horsepower and upward usually require starting boxes. With a larger motor, the inertia of the armature is such that it takes considerable time for it to accelerate to full speed and unless a limiting resistance is inserted to start, it will blow the fuses which protect

it, or the armature will burn out. For small motors, boxes wired as shown in Fig. 4 are employed. Here the closing of the main switch does *not* energize the field of the motor.

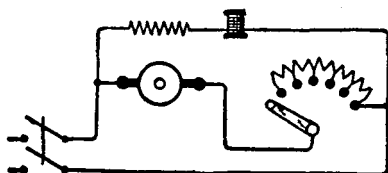


FIG. 5

As soon as the lever touches the first point on the box, however, the field and no-voltage release magnet are energized and the armature is connected in series with the starting resistance.

Fig. 5 shows the method of wiring starting boxes for large motors. Here, on account of the self-induction of the field winding and the hysteresis of the field frame, it is considered desirable to have the field winding energized as soon as the main switch is closed.

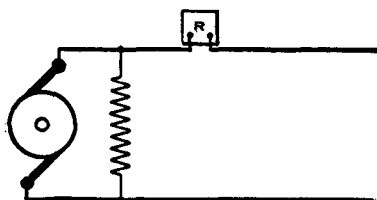


FIG. 6

It is important that the starting resistance shall never be placed in series with the whole motor as in Fig. 6, but in series with the armature only, as in Fig. 7. If it is wired as in Fig. 6, the current which is allowed to pass the box will go through the armature instead of going through the field, for the armature's low resistance acts as a virtual short circuit on the field. As the resistance is cut out of the box the drop in potential across the armature rises. It may get high enough to divert sufficient current through the shunt field to finally cause the armature to start. If it starts at all,

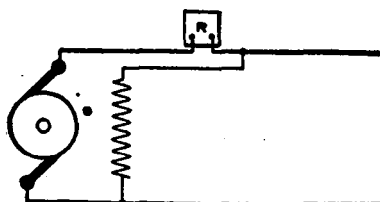


FIG. 7

it will start with a rush, when the resistance is almost wholly cut out of the box.

With such connections the motor may take many times its normal current while starting.

The proper connections are shown in Fig. 7. Here the field which is wound for line voltage is connected behind the starting resistance, so as to insure full strength. When current is admitted through the starting box to the armature, it finds a fully established field on which it may exert torque.

The connections in the boxes, Figs. 4 and 5, correspond to the right arrangement pictured more simply in Fig. 7. It is a very easy matter, however, to get the main wires between the motor and the box crossed, with the result that the wrong connections illustrated in Fig. 6 are established. This

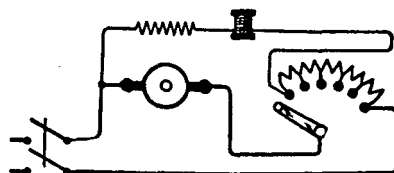


FIG. 8

wrong connection for the box designed for small motors is shown in Fig. 8, and the wrong connection for the box designed for large motors in Fig. 9. In the small box, the wire which should lead from the line to the lever of the box and the wire which should lead from the armature to the last point on the box are crossed. Now, when the main switch is closed the field is energized. While that was desirable in the box for large motors, it is not necessary in this type of box, for small motors. The instant the lever is moved to the first point on the box, the armature and field are thrown in parallel and the starting resistance in series with both. Should the motor fail to start on the first or second point, it usually indicates that the connections are wrong and an inspection should be made at once. It is not safe to continue to move the arm

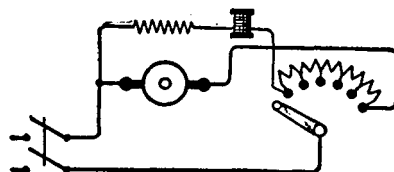


FIG. 9

across the box in the hope that the motor may start. Fig. 9 shows this reversal of connections in a large box. Here, the wire from the armature, which should go to the lever of the box, and the wire from the line, which should go to the last point on the box, are crossed with the result pictured. The conditions in starting are precisely the same as in Fig. 8. Closing the main switch, however, does not energize the field, although it should. As soon as the lever touches the first contact on the box, the armature and field, which have previously been connected in parallel, are thrown

in series with the starting resistance with the result as before outlined.

To protect motors from excessive current when running, overload cutouts are provided. A common form consists of an elec-

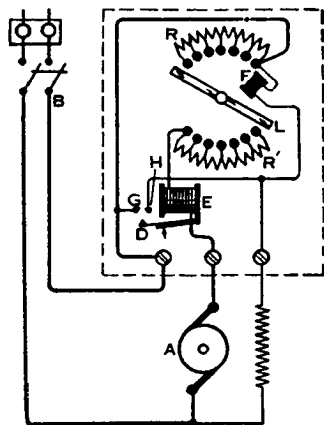


FIG. 10

tro-magnet, E, Fig. 10, in series with the armature of the motor. When current is admitted, by closing the main switch, the field is energized directly from the line, B, in series with the low-voltage release magnet, F. As the lever L is rotated, current is admitted through the starting resistance, R-R', thence through the overload magnet, E, and armature, A, to the other side of

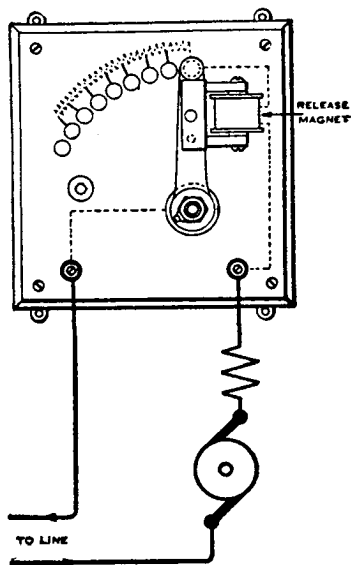


FIG. 11

the line. If the current exceeds the safe carrying capacity of the motor armature, the magnet E attracts its armature, D, and closes contacts G-H. This short-circuits the terminals of the no-voltage release magnet,

F, which promptly releases the lever, L, and the spring throws the arm into the "off" position, thus disconnecting the motor. While this is satisfactory for overloads while the motor is running, it is not approved as an exclusive protection against excessive currents, because it is not operative in starting, as the lever L may be held by the hand on some intermediate point of the box, and even though E should operate, it would not succeed in opening the line because the lever was forcibly retained in position. To use this type of protection, therefore, a fusible cutout must also be provided which will protect the motor during starting. Large motors are usually provided with electro-magnetic circuit breakers, connected in the main line, so that the circuit will be automatically opened if the current exceeds the predetermined safe amount, no matter whether the motor is just being started or is in full operation.

Starting boxes for series motors have the no-voltage release magnet, a starting resistance, the series field and armature, all wired in series as shown in Fig. 11.

Compound motors are wired in the same manner as shunt motors, with the simple

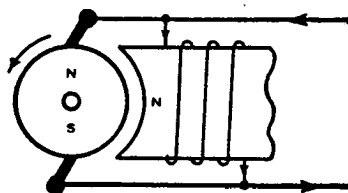


FIG. 12

addition of the series field in the armature circuit.

To reverse the direction of rotation of a motor it is not sufficient to reverse the current in the entire machine. If current passes through a motor as shown in Fig. 12, establishing the polarity of field and magneto-motive-force in the armature, as shown, the reaction of the armature current on the field poles will cause the armature to rotate in the direction of the arrow. If, now the current is reversed at the terminals of the machine as shown in Fig. 13, the polarity of the field is reversed and likewise the magneto-motive-force of the armature. The resulting torque between the two is not altered, and the armature revolves in the same direction as before. If, however, the current in the field is reversed, as shown in Fig. 14, while the current in the armature remains the same, as in Fig. 12, the direction of the torque between the two will reverse and the armature will run in the opposite direction, as the arrow indicates.

A simple reversing switch for a series motor is shown in Fig. 15. Here the lever, L, holds the circuit open on the motor. If moved to the left the plates on the lever connect with two stationary plates and

through wires to the field of the motor and current passes upward through the field, F, and then down through the armature, A, and out to the line. If, now, the lever is moved to the right, current will be directed down through the field by the cross connections and thence through the armature as before. This will reverse the direction of the torque between the two.

Fig. 16 illustrates the wiring for a reversing switch in connection with a shunt

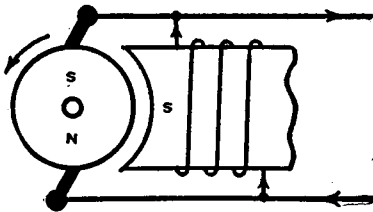


FIG. 13

motor and an ordinary starting box. This requires a three-pole double-throw knife switch. In the position shown in the figure, closing the main switch, S, will admit current to the lever, L. When the lever is moved to the right, current will pass through the no-voltage release magnet, R, shunt field, Sh, and thence via blade 1, of the switch, to the negative side of the line. At the same time the current is admitted through the starting resistance and via blade 3 of the switch and wire, A, to the armature of the motor, thence via blade 2 to the negative side of the line. To reverse the motor the three-pole switch is opened. This breaks the line and immediately releases the lever, L, which automatically moves to the "off" position. When the switch is thrown into the downward position, shown by the dotted lines, the motor is connected to operate in the reverse direction when started by the lever, L. When L is again moved to the right, current passes down through the shunt field as

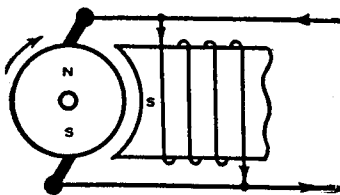


FIG. 14

before, but that passing through the starting resistance passes through blade 3', and down through the motor armature, thence up through blade 2', and out through the negative side of the line. Blade 1 is simply employed to provide a circuit for the field in both positions of the switch, while blades 2 and 3 are employed to reverse the armature current.

It is not customary to use a separate reversing switch and a standard starting box,

as shown in Fig. 16, on a shunt motor. It is more common to employ a reversing controller as shown in Fig. 17. Here the closing of the main switch energizes the

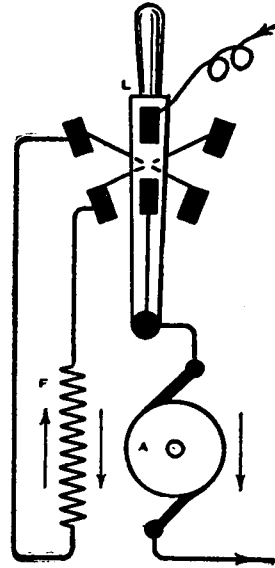


FIG. 15

shunt field and no-voltage release magnet in series therewith. In use with large motors, this magnet would be in shunt with the field. This controller reverses the current in the armature and obviates the necessity of opening the field circuit when reversing the motor. As the field is wound for the line voltage it can be left permanently across the line while the armature circuit is opened. If, however, the field

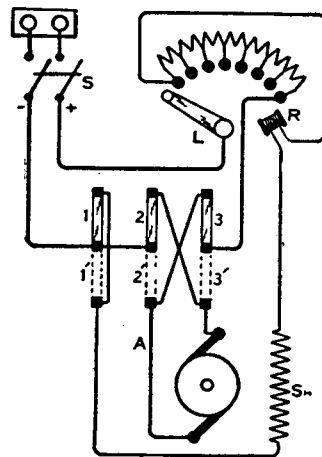


FIG. 16

circuit were reversed, to reverse the direction of rotation, the armature could not be left across the line because, upon the disappearance of its counter e. m. f. its resistance

would be so low as to short-circuit the line. Hence the controller is much simpler if designed to reverse the armature current as shown, instead of the field current. When the controller handle is moved to the left, current is admitted through the starting resistance, through the overload cut-out magnet and armature. If moved to the right, the same starting resistance is employed but the current is led through cross connections so as to reverse its direction

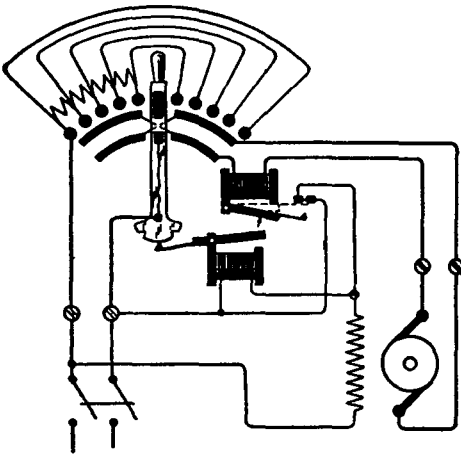


FIG. 17

in the armature. This type of overload cut-out could evidently not be used to short-circuit the no-voltage release magnet if the latter were wound for line voltage and connected across the line, as it would then short-circuit the line.

A motor should never be reversed suddenly, because at the moment of reversal the counter e. m. f. of the armature is added to the impressed e. m. f. from the

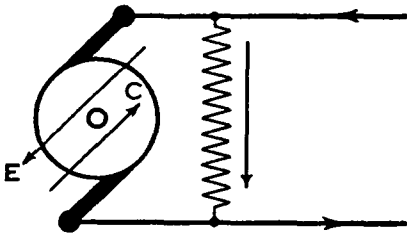


FIG. 18

line. Let Fig. 18 represent a motor with an impressed e. m. f., E , of 220 volts and a counter e. m. f., C , at full load, of 209 volts. The effective e. m. f., E_f , would then be 11 volts. In an armature with 0.2 ohm resistance, this would produce 55 amperes. If, now, this armature has its connections suddenly reversed, it will be evident that the impressed e. m. f. and the counter e. m. f. are momentarily thrown in series with each other instead of in opposition, Fig. 19. The effective e. m. f. then, instead of being

their difference, which is 11 volts, would be their sum, which is 429 volts. This would produce a current of over 2,000 amperes momentarily which might be sufficient to destroy the armature. Therefore, when a motor is reversed, time should be allowed for the armature to slow down, stop, reverse, and start in the opposite direction before the lever is moved beyond the first reversing point. The starting resistance will

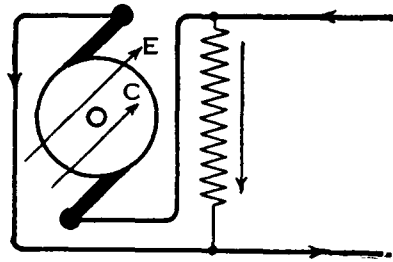


FIG. 19

then, to a large measure, protect the armature against the excessive current due to the momentary addition of the counter e. m. f., and the impressed. As the motor slows down, the counter e. m. f. falls with it. When it stops, the counter e. m. f. disappears entirely. When it reverses the counter e. m. f. builds up again in the opposite direction. Emphasis should be laid upon the fact, however, that the reversing must be accomplished even more gradually than the initial starting of the motor.

NEW YORK GETS FOURTH COOPERATIVE BANK

One week after the successful opening of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative Trust Company, New York workers celebrated the launching of their fourth cooperative bank in that citadel of high finance. The International Union Bank, owned and managed by four international labor unions with headquarters in New York, closed its first business day with approximately \$1,100,000 in resources to its credit. About seven million dollars are now lodged in the safekeeping of the four New York labor banks.

The International Labor Bank started business with \$500,000 in paid-up capital and surplus. Six hundred members of the Union-owners of the Bank opened accounts on its first business day. Standing back of the new bank are the organized ladies' garment workers, the furriers, the capmakers and fancy leather goods workers.

The International Union Bank will handle all branches of banking and is especially intended to serve and protect the immigrant needle workers, who in the past have been victimized out of vast sums of money by private bankers.



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1924

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Com-
pany

Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway Com-
pany

Question—Proper rate of pay for division
linemen in the telegraph department.

Statement—Written and oral evidence in
connection with this dispute shows that di-
vision linemen on the Chicago, Rock Island
& Pacific Railway were rated at sixty-eight
cents (68c) an hour under the provisions
of section 5, Article I of Supplement 4 to
General Order No. 27; that when the na-
tional agreement affecting the Federated
Shop Crafts was issued no change was made
in the rate of division linemen, while elec-
tricians received a 4-cent an hour increase,
effective May 1, 1919. It was contended by
the carrier that the work of division line-
men was covered by rule 141, and that the
rate of sixty-eight cents (68c) an hour was,
therefore, proper in accordance with rule 45.
The monthly rate was established in ac-
cordance with section 7, Article IV of Sup-
plement 4.

Rules 43, 46, 140, and 141 of the shop-
men's agreement, promulgated by the United
States Railroad Administration, are quoted,
in part, as follows:

"Rule 43. The rate for all mechanics who
were receiving sixty-eight cents (68c) an
hour or more under Supplement 4 to General
Order No. 27, except those provided for in
rule 45, will be increased four cents (4c) an
hour, effective May 1, 1919. * * *

"Rule 45. Linemen and others covered by
rule 141 shall receive sixty-eight cents (68c)
an hour, effective May 1, 1919. * * *

"Rule 140. Electricians' work shall consist
of repairing, rebuilding, installing, inspect-
ing, and maintaining the electric wiring of
generators, switchboards, motors and con-
trols, rheostats and control, static and rotary
transformers, motor generators, electric head-
lights and headlight generators, electric
welding machines, storage batteries, and axle-
lighting equipment; winding armatures,
fields, magnet coils, rotors, transformers, and
starting compensators. Inside wiring in
shops and on steam and electric locomotives,
passenger train and motor cars; include
cable splicers, wiremen, armature winders,
electric crane operators for cranes of 40-

ton capacity or over, and all other work
properly recognized as electricians' work.

"141. Linemen's work shall consist of
building, repairing and maintaining pole
lines and supports for service wires and
cables, catenary and monorail conductors
and feed wires, overhead and underground,
and all outside wiring in yards. * * *"

It was the contention of the employees
that the division linemen were performing
service covered by rule 140 above quoted and
should, therefore, have been rated in ac-
cordance with rule 43. Being unable to
reach an agreement on this question, on
December 13, 1919, a joint submission was
made to the Director General of Railroads,
setting forth the contentions of the re-
spective parties to the dispute. At the time
of the issuance of Decision No. 2 of the
United States Railroad Labor Board—
namely, July 20, 1920—no decision had been
handed down by the United States Railroad
Administration. The increases in rates of
pay were therefore added to the rates of
pay in effect for division linemen at 12.01
a. m., March 1, 1920, establishing a rate of
eighty-one cents (81c) an hour for this class
of employees and eighty-five cents (85c) an
hour for electricians coming under rule 140,
monthly rates being established for division
linemen in accordance with rule 15 thereof.

On December 7, 1920, Adjustment Board
No. 2 of the United States Railroad Ad-
ministration rendered decision on Docket
No. 2155 on the dispute that had been filed
with the Administration on December 13,
1919, which decision provided that the divi-
sion linemen be rated electricians. It ap-
pears from the evidence that there was some
question in the minds of the representatives
of the carrier as to the desire of the Di-
rector General and the matter was handled
with his office which resulted in the fol-
lowing communication being issued by the
Director General's office, dated June 23, 1921:

"The decision in question, even though not
rendered until after the expiration of Fed-
eral control, applies only to the period of
Federal control, as the Director General does
not recognize that he has any authority to
fix the rate of pay of any employees cover-
ing the period subsequent to February 29,
1920. Therefore, in reply to your inquiry,
I would advise that the decision should be
applied for the period covered prior to
March 1, 1920, with the understanding that
any payments made thereunder are charge-
able to Federal account. This is as far as
the Director General is obligated in the mat-
ter."

It is shown in the evidence that the car-
rier issued a supplementary pay roll cover-

ing the additional payment of four cents (4c) an hour to division linemen for the period May 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, inclusive, payment being made under rule 15 of the shopmen's agreement.

Under the provisions of December No. 147 of the Railroad Labor Board (II, R. L. B., 133), the basic hourly rate for electricians is seventy-seven cents (77c), and seventy-three cents (73c) for linemen. The present monthly rate paid division linemen on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is one hundred seventy-seven dollars and sixty-three cents (\$177.63), this rate being arrived at in accordance with rule 15 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 (II, R. L. B., 571). Under the employees' contention the present monthly rate would be one hundred eighty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$187.37).

The question and statement of facts submitted to the United States Railroad Administration and the decision rendered thereon are as follows:

"Question—Shall division linemen employed in the telegraph department be classified under rule 140 or 141?

"Joint Statement of Facts.—Employees in question do all line work, such as setting poles, clearing grounds, removing short circuits, stringing new wires, applying insulators, cross arms, etc.; inspect and repair telephone and telegraph instruments and equipment, self-winding clocks; make minor repairs to and changes in the telephone and telegraph wiring in way stations and telegraph offices; install and maintain buzzer circuits where used; renew battery gravity elements where more than ten cells in use, and clean, oil, and renew brushes in motor generator sets where used.

"Time consumed by linemen in performing such of this work as is required on his division to be done inside of offices, approximately 10 per cent.

"Decision—Rule 140."

The contentions of the respective parties to this dispute have been summarized by the Board as follows:

Employees' Position.—The employees contend that the above decision of the United States Railroad Administration meant that all of the division linemen would be classified as electricians account of performing electricians' work a part of the time, which consisted of inspecting, repairing and installing telegraph and telephone instruments, and all other apparatus, self-winding clocks, buzzer circuits, renewing gravity battery elements, cleaning, oiling and renewing brushes in motor generator sets, and repairing other electrical equipment installed in a telegraph office or depot.

The employees further claim that the Transportation Act, 1920, continued in effect the rates established by the United States Railroad Administration up to September 1, 1920; that Decision No. 2 of the Railroad Labor Board continued in effect the national agreement until further hear-

ings could be held, and to the rates paid under the agreement thirteen cents (13c) an hour was added. The employees, therefore, contend that due to the fact that the division linemen were paid the electricians' rate from May 1, 1919, up to and including February 29, 1920, they are entitled to four cents (4c) an hour from February 29, 1920, until such time as this rate has been changed by agreement or decision of the Railroad Labor Board.

Carrier's Position.—The carrier maintains that division linemen are not electricians, as generally recognized in the mechanical department, as their duties are confined exclusively to telegraph and telephone service and they are not required to handle wiring of buildings, locomotives, or cars for electric lighting or power purposes; and that their work being dissimilar to building and equipment electrical work, it is contended that they are in a distinct class and should be so treated.

The carrier further contends that the increased rates of pay and classification were applied to division linemen not because they were considered shop employees, but because they were so grouped by the United States Railroad Administration and such classification was continued in effect under the provisions of the Railroad Labor Board decisions; and that the monthly rate of pay, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-three cents (\$177.63), as now carried for these division linemen, is a fair and reasonable wage and fully compensates the linemen for the services they render the carrier, this being an increase of 90 per cent over the rate in effect in 1917.

The carrier contends that it experienced no difficulty in 1917 in maintaining an adequate and competent force under the rates of pay and working conditions then in effect, nor have they any difficulty in maintaining an adequate and competent force under the present rate of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-three cents (\$177.63) a month, built up under the provisions of rule 15 of Decision No. 222 (II, R. L. B., 224).

The carrier further contends that as provided in section (2), Article IV of Decision No. 2, it is proper to add thirteen cents (13c) an hour to the 68-cent-per-hour rate—even though said rate might be judged erroneous—which became effective 12:01 a. m., March 1, 1920, under the provisions of Interpretation 2 to Decision No. 2, dated October 14, 1920, and Decision No. 92, dated March 4, 1921 (II, R. L. B., 70).

Opinion—Decision No. 2 clearly states that the increase specified therein shall be added to the rates established by or under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration. The evidence clearly shows that a dispute arose during the period of Federal control as to the rating of the employees in question, but upon failure to reach an agreement said dispute was filed with the United States Railroad Ad-

ministration on December 13, 1919, prior to the termination of Federal control.

While the United States Railroad Administration did not render a decision until December 13, 1920, or until several months subsequent to the issuance of Decision No. 2, the employees should not be charged with this delay because it is clearly evident that had said decision of the United States Railroad Administration been issued prior to the termination of Federal control the question as to the application of Decision 2 would not now be in dispute. The rates as provided in said decision issued December 13, 1920, were applied for the period of Federal control up to and including February 29, 1920, which in effect established a rate in accordance with that decision as of 12:01 a. m., March 1, 1920.

It would, therefore, be inconsistent for the Railroad Labor Board to rule other than that the rates established in decisions of the United States Railroad Administration for the period of Federal control, regardless of when said decisions were rendered, are "rates established by or under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration" and to which rates the increases specified in Decision No. 2 should be added and subsequent authorized adjustments made accordingly.

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides that—

(a) The rate established by or under the authority of the United States Administration was that authorized in decision in Docket No. 2155 by Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2; therefore, the increases specified in Decision No. 2 and subsequent authorized adjustments of the Railroad Labor Board shall be predicated upon the rate established by said decision in Docket No. 2165.

(b) Based on the evidence in this case, the employees classified as and performing the work of linemen as authorized in rule 141 shall be compensated on the basis of rule 45 with the authorized subsequent adjustments. Employees classified as linemen and required to perform work as authorized in rules 140 and 141 are composite workmen and shall be paid the rate applicable to employees performing the work specified in rule 140.

(c) If difference of opinion exists as to the actual work being performed by these employees, proper joint investigation shall be made by the duly-authorized representatives of the carrier and the employees, and rate of pay shall be established in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this decision.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD
LABOR BOARD

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

NOTICES

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of L. E. Brewster, Card No. 383074, please communicate with his uncle, Bob Brewster, Box 45, Capitol Hill Station, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Thomas Siller please communicate with Leon Irving, 118 Valentine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. W. MARTIN.

Members of the I. B. E. W.:

Please accept my thanks for the beautiful floral offerings and sympathy shown me, during the death of my husband.

Fraternally yours,
MRS. CHAS. P. COPENHAVER.

This is to inform the membership that Al. W. Vogan, Card No. 373161, has dropped his membership and is working unfair to this local union, being employed by the Sinclair Oil Refining Company.

A. J. KOEHNE,
Secretary, Local No. 417.

Coffeyville, Kans.

All members are herewith advised that C. W. Parrett, formerly of Local 948, Flint, Mich., whose card number was 474290, is working unfairly in our jurisdiction.

We ask all locals to be on their guard against this individual. He is reported as going to California.

FRANK LUTE,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 298.
Michigan City, Ind.

Owing to difficulty in our jurisdiction and having the constitutional number of members unemployed it will be necessary to refuse traveling cards for the constitutional period of time allowed by the laws of the Brotherhood unless conditions improve in the meantime.

FRANK BERG,
Secretary, Local No. 31.
Duluth, Minn.

The contest for a tube radio set, which was conducted by Local Union 696, I. B. E. W., was decided April 25, 1924. The winning number was 30027, held by Local Union No. 1021, I. B. E. W., of Uniontown, Pa. A fund of \$596.10 was realized and has been turned over to our afflicted brother. The committee in charge takes this means to thank everyone who in any way assisted in making this a success. While the sum realized was insufficient for our purpose, we were very glad to get it, and are very grateful. To those who failed to respond to this worthy appeal we entertain the kindest of feelings.

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD KENDRICK,
Chairman of Committee.

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EDITORIAL



These Investigations

Common sense would lead one to think that wounded and dying democracy would be permitted to retain one last privilege, that of investigating scoundrels in office. But to hear Senator Pepper, President Coolidge, and the reactionary press tell it, Denby, Daugherty, Fall and the rest of the ill-favored gang of looters, are the injured, abused parties, and the investigators are the criminals.

"Stop these investigations" shout the gang. "They are destroying the people's faith in government. The Republic is in danger."

But how, pray tell us, can investigations destroy the faith of the people in government? We had long supposed that cabinet officers, senators, yes, even the President of the United States, held office in sufferance of the people; that all power was vested in the people; and that all power reverts to the people. Will the investigators of the rogues who are running the government destroy the people's faith in themselves, or in the rogues? And who is it that's afraid of investigation? Certainly not the people.

Don't worry about the Republic: It will live even if Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mellon are investigated.

It isn't the fault of government if millions and hundreds of millions of public property is being wasted; hundreds of millions of tax money being secretly slipped back to big tax payers; tens of millions wasted in the Veterans' Bureau; private citizens being given desks and private offices in public buildings; grafters, bootleggers and swindlers dividing with government officers and ex-officials; "lame duck" politicians given fat jobs on public payrolls or fatter ones as lobbyists; ships being remodeled and reconditioned and then sold for less than the repair bills; auctioneers being paid from two thousand to forty thousand dollars a day for selling government property, and millions of dollars being paid to favored newspapers under the guise of advertising.

No, these things are not the fault of government, but the fault of faithless scoundrels running the government—and the men who pay their campaign expenses.

The rogues are squealing; that's all. And when rogues squeal, we may suppose they are hurt.

Congress isn't being delayed in its work by investigations. The investigation committees with very rare exceptions sit only two hours a day—from 10 o'clock to noon. Congress does not open until noon. Not more than a dozen out of the 96 senators are on the oil and Daugherty committees. No committee hearing has yet broken a quorum of the Senate or the House.

The business of legislation isn't being delayed. In years past haven't the same people and the same newspapers chanted another endless song to the effect that "the trouble with this country is that it has too many laws," and "the country would be all right if Congress would just shut up its law mill and go home?"

No, the trouble is that the people are getting an earful. They are getting too wise. Pretty soon they won't believe in a political Santa Claus, and they will laugh at campaign bunk.

And the gang in control think if they keep on calling black white, the American people will accept black as white,—and, sadly, many of them will.

They believe they can steal, and then sanctify stealing, wallow in corruption, and sear over rottenness.

No, these investigations will not cause the people to lose faith in themselves. But it is to be hoped that it will sober them. It is not enough to drive rogues out of office, the people must win back their government.

Contract Breaking Now that most labor agreements in the building industry have again been up for consideration, we suppose that the usual charges and counter charges of contract breaking have been made. And it's indeed unfortunate that supposedly intelligent and honest men have not yet advanced to the stage where they do not find satisfaction in hurling charges of bad faith at one another. But they have not, and so we must deal with the situation as it is.

That situation is simply this: the unions are not any more contract breakers than the employers and business men are. It's true that occasionally a strike is called in violation of an agreement, and these are to be condemned in the strongest terms, no matter what excuses are offered.

But employers and business men are not as saintly and simon-pure as some of our soft thinking and short-sighted gentlemen would have the people believe. If you will go through a few volumes of the reports of the courts you will find the pages filled with cases brought to recover damages because employers and business men have broken their contracts.

Several well-known authorities have estimated that for every one agreement violated by a labor union, there have been ten violated by employers and business men. This is not mentioned to attempt to excuse or justify the wrong-doing of a labor union, and this estimate may be an exaggeration: but there is lots of evidence to show that there is truth in the statements of these authorities.

For recent well-known cases we need only refer to the railroads, the printing employers, hundreds of building employers, and to the packers and mine owners who deliberately and admittedly broke wage agreements to which the Government was a party.

In this connection we may consider the word of B. C. Forbes, the financial authority whose relations with employers and business men are not questioned. Writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger in July, 1920, Mr. Forbes had this to say:

"I have never known commercial morality to be as low as it is today. Legal departments of various banks are working overtime trying to effect settlements in cases where commercial firms and employers have not lived up to their contracts. Businessmen and employers complain loudly when trade unions occasionally break an agreement. But today there are ten business contracts broken for every labor contract broken. Even large, responsible employers and concerns will search for any pretext to lie down on a contract if the prices have moved the wrong way."

Must Take His Medicine Our hearts ought to go out to Mr. Vanderlip, the banker. He has been beaten, pained and humiliated. He is in disgrace. He is driven from his clubs. He is stripped of every honorary position he held. His friends and associates refuse to sit with him on any board of directors. They refuse to dine with him. He is now an outcast, and held up as a horrible example of the "peddler of graveyard scandal."

Poor fellow, you apparently did not know the price you must pay for speaking out plainly. You must have forgotten what Wall Street did for you. You were a green reporter on a Chicago newspaper when you first blundered against the money power on La Salle Street. You became a financial writer, and the confidant of the money lords. They liked you. You were frank of address, and towered above your fellows intellectually. They decided, as they decided in so many other cases, to absorb this green young man into the financial oligarchy.

And they did. Step by step you climbed until you became president of the National City Bank, of New York, the first seat of power of Wall Street itself. Then came the war. Something in that horrible orgy sickened you. You went to Europe and surveyed the wreckage, the pitiable human waste. You didn't like human butchery. You spoke out. You wanted decency to prevail. The Wall Street gang did not. They fired you. They forced you to resign your presidency. They began to suspect you. They first feared that the "discipline" was not iron enough to hold you.

Then came the rotten oil deals. Again you spoke out. You put your country and moral decency above business. That was your crime. And straightway they began to beat you unmercifully. And here is your answer to them: "Had you and your associates the slightest conception of the truth in regard to the corruption which has been current you could not, without the sacrifice of honor, do anything but applaud honest effort to uproot that corruption."

But, dear Mr. Vanderlip, don't you see that you are asking these poor bankers to do the impossible? Don't you see that you are asking them to overturn a system of public corruption so highly developed that it belongs root and branch with the thing itself? And don't you see that they cannot do this, that if they did, it would mean a new deal, and don't you know they fear above all else a new deal?

No, you have to take your licking. But remember this: good men before you have taken it from the same gang. They have struck as vicious and insane blows at every labor official, every tribune of the people, and every citizen who ever dared to raise a hand against them. That's their way. So you must take your medicine. You should have known better.

This This legalized fraud, this insane, vicious thing called
Blood-Tax the tariff, has now begun to reap its big and golden harvest at the expense of every family in the land.

When you go to the grocery to buy a pound of sugar, you offer up 1½ cents tax to the invisible sugar refiners of California and Colorado—all because of the tariff.

When you go to a clothing store to buy a suit, you lay down from \$3.00 to \$7.00 more than you would have paid two years ago—because of the tariff.

And so it goes all along down the line. Incidentally the cost of living, already traveling sky-high—has been driven up 7% since the Fordney-McCumber bill went into effect.

And who benefits by this outrageous blood-tax? It is not hard to see. In 1923 the profits of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were \$14,374,152—\$9,879,821 more than in 1922. The Mack Trucks, Inc., earned \$7,003,665 in 1923 as compared with about \$3,500,000 in 1922. American Woolen Company—now we can see who gets the extra tax on your new suit—counted off a grand total of \$10,-

660,212—\$4,000,000 of which went into "reserve." Other big beneficiaries of high tariff and other forms of legalized fraud are:

United Bakeries Corporation -----	\$3,456,977
United States Cast Iron Pipe Company ----	3,995,794
White Motor Company -----	6,964,665
American Steel Foundries -----	7,595,944
Gimbel Bros. Department Stores -----	7,378,646

Of course the obverse side of the picture shows the American farmer without money enough to buy seed to put into the ground, and the American worker without enough food to put into his stomach.

Fuel is high. Clothing is high. Shelter is high. Great detached sections of the population are condemned to live life in two-room rented houses, to wear cheap clothing, and to pay blood-prices for wood and coal. Verily, the prosperity of America is a peculiar thing. We are advertised as the richest nation on earth—as we are—but to find the bulk of the wealth we have to go to one little spot on a crooked street in New York—where frenzied financiers toil nightly at plans to wrench more of the earnings of the masses from their needy hands.

So don't forget it. The tariff is the gravest menace to democracy, to prosperity, ever concocted. It forms the first line trench of privilege, of invisible government. It is continued to protect a few money-swollen hogs at the expense of the people.

Amusing, If Not Pathetic To those who can still read and reason, the case of Calvin Coolidge must seem amusing, if not pathetic.

"I am not questioning your fairness or integrity," he said to Daugherty, while almost everyone else in the country did and does question Daugherty's fairness and integrity. What else can it be when a man enters office as Daugherty did, a poor man, heavily loaded with debt, and in less than three years leaves office a rich man, owning many valuable oil, motor and other stocks? What else can it be when his yearly salary was \$12,000, yet he made individual bank deposits in sums running as high as \$75,000 at a time? And yet, "I am not questioning your fairness or integrity," said Mr. Coolidge, when he gave the same childish reasons for dropping the Ohio fixer and manipulator that could have been given months before.

When the Michigan "fluke," Mr. Denby, was first assailed, the mighty figure in the White House said, "I do not propose to sacrifice any innocent man for my own welfare." But after saying this he lost no time in dropping the heavy load from Michigan.

The point is, of course, that Mr. Coolidge was entirely satisfied with both Denby and Daugherty—as he is now satisfied with Burns—until he was compelled to drop them in a desperate effort to save himself. He plainly said so.

And, unfortunately, our Massachusetts statesman has not turned a hand to stop the sneaks under Burns from shadowing and intimidating witnesses, investigators and senators who are attempting to get at the bottom of the corruption that honeycombs the federal government. So we can expect Mr. Coolidge to hang on to Burns to the last ditch until he is compelled to drop him the same as he did the others.

No president was ever given a more excellent opportunity to prove himself fit and worthy, than Calvin Coolidge was given. He

could have easily aroused the whole country to great heights of indignation and soon cleaned out all government rottenness and corruption, root and branch. But instead, he has not voiced one word of burning indignation at the wholesale robbery and betrayal of the people.

But perhaps this great, silent man has good cause for remaining deathly silent.

His whole attitude from the beginning has been to discourage the investigations. He has openly encouraged at every opportunity those who are working madly to discredit the investigating committees and stop them from going deeper.

Why should this strong, honest man object to the Treasury Department being investigated? Why should he quibble or object to one of the investigating committeemen employing an able lawyer and cross-examiner, one who knows how to dig and question? Why should any big, strong man be afraid to let the investigation of the Treasury Department go on? Could it be that this silent power of the White House is afraid that the distillery owned by his secretary, Mr. Mellon, would be investigated? Could it be that he is afraid to let the country learn the names and details about the millions in taxes that have been secretly "refunded" to "friends" and to big contributors to the Republican campaign chest?

"The people admire him," says one editor, "for the same reason that we admire a great mountain of granite, fixed and immovable."

Now, can't you just imagine Mr. Coolidge, rising in all the dignity of his 125 pounds after reading that, and surveying himself in the mirror to see how much he resembles a mountain of granite?

The Senseless Battle

This bitter war going on in the pulpits is a disgusting spectacle; yet, is almost amusing. Preachers of both factions,—Modernists and Fundamentalists—feel they are fighting on the side of the angels. Neither takes the side of science and it seems too bad that one side or the other can't get a copyright on all Christianity, so that everyone else would have to shut up.

Both sides are calling each other names and disputing over something that neither of them can infallibly know all about. Each side simply proves to its own satisfaction what it wants to believe, nothing else. If either side wanted to believe the opposite, it could prove that just as well, as its opponents readily demonstrate.

All the reverend gentlemen prove what they please, and the fact that no two of the warring religious factions prove the same thing makes it more clear that none of them prove anything.

And who cares about how man got here anyway, how and when he was created? Who cares where he came from? To know about him is to be ashamed of him. The more you see of him and the more you learn about him, the more you feel like going into the woods and apologizing to the other animals. One man's guess about it is as good as another's. A savage in Africa thinks he knows as much about it as a college president or a clergyman. We don't pretend to know anything about it and the only consolation we get out of it is that nobody else knows.

But what we do know is that man is the only beast who makes a regular practice of exploiting his own kind. He is a creature whose ability to destroy life and happiness is greater than his desire to preserve it; and above all else, we know that man, the created, is becoming the creator.

So, what we suggest to the battling gentlemen of the clergy is this: Stop wasting your time quarreling over the niceties of theology, about how and when man got here. It doesn't mean a thing. Devote more attention to uplifting the greedy, brutal and deceiving creature that is here. Help bring him to face himself, to mend his evil ways, to root from his mind the devil's doctrine of greed, and make him stop inflicting so much misery and torment upon his fellows. Assist him in lifting himself to a decency level.

Set yourself to this task, gentleman, dedicate all your energies to it, and you will render a great service to humanity and justify your existence.

Two More Go Down Not always are the voters forgetful, deaf-dumb-and-blind. Those of South Dakota and Illinois have just sent Senators Sterling and McCormick to join Dupont, Frelinghuysen, McCumber, Kellogg, New and others, who faded out of the picture after voting for Newberry and committing other acts of treason against those who trusted them.

Thus, two more "machine" men, two more staunch defenders of the lemons from Michigan—Newberry and Denby—are thrust out into the cold world minus their togas. Thus, they pass out and on into the world of cast-offs and forgetfulness, while La Follette, Norris and their associates remain and gain new support with each day.

There are still more to be dealt with in the November elections, who supported and fought in behalf of the corrupt Newberry, the double-dealing, crooked Fall, the discredited Daugherty, and Burns.

So, don't despair. There are times when the voters rise up and try to even the score with those who tricked and betrayed them.

Control Your Own Money The growing determination of Organized Labor to control and handle its own finances through co-operative banking, insurance, etc., is daily being proved wise by the facts developed.

Here are some startling facts: Stock dividends totaling \$2,328,-702,915 were issued by 109,311 corporations making income tax returns in 1922, according to a report sent to the United States Senate April 10, 1924, in response to a resolution by Senator Jones of New Mexico, of the Senate Finance Committee.

The surplus and undivided profits of these corporations were more than \$19,000,000,000. Complete returns made by 79,623 corporations reporting net incomes of \$2,000 or more, showed that they had paid cash dividends of \$2,601,365,167, and stock dividends of \$1,945,944,121.

What do these stock dividends mean, translated into plain language? Some of them were stock dividends issued by railroad companies. It means that this becomes an additional mortgage on the resources of the country, placed there by the owners and represent no real physical value, and that interest or toll must be paid on this mortgage by the producers and consumers each and every year. It means that these shares of stock, issued as dividends will be sold to the general public, but that while the owners of the stock get the money, the cash paid for the stock will not go into the capital funds and be invested by the company to extend the business. This is one of the means used by modern financial magnates to increase profits; to increase rents; to increase charges; and to increase the share the owners take out of production, which means that the share which Labor and the producers get is correspondingly reduced.

The money which Organized Labor puts in capitalistic banks and insurance companies owned by the great magnates is thus used and manipulated to oppress Labor. Is it not time that Labor controlled its own money—that we marshaled our own resources?

The story of how capitalists increase their wealth, decrease the share that Labor gets, and increase the cost to producers and consumers, can be illustrated by studying the history and development of almost any big corporation in this country, and stock dividends are a part of this great scheme. Let us give one simple story; it will illustrate thousands of others:

A charter was given a company formed to operate a horse street car line years ago in one of the principal cities of the United States. The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000 par value. Thirty dollars a share was paid in in cash. The company borrowed sufficient money to construct the road. It began to earn money. It steadily accumulated a surplus. In the course of several years, as the city grew, the value of this property increased so that each share was worth \$490 on the market. Thirty dollars a share was all that was ever paid for it by the owners. The company paid such big dividends that it began to fear that the people would see how much money it was earning and demand better service and reduced fares. It began to realize that Labor—the men who really ran the road—would demand more than the small pay they were getting, for its men were not organized at that time; so the company officers went to the bankers, some extensions and consolidations were made, and \$12,000,000 was declared in stock dividends. The original capital was One-Half a Million Dollars. The company paid five per cent interest on this new stock. The stock went up to par. On \$500,000 cash originally invested, it paid after this \$600,000 each year in interest!

Later, a Public Utility Commission was appointed. They permitted the company to increase the fare to every working man who rode on this street car line. It was increased from five cents to seven cents by the Public Utility Commission. The men struck for higher wages. The company brought in strike breakers. The police of the city were largely used to "protect" the property interests of those who owned this \$12,500,000 stock,—most of it water.

So this is the way the producers and consumers are kept poor. This is going on in corporation circles year after year; this is why we have "classes" and "masses" in this country; and knowing how unjust it is—knowing how unfair it is—the owners of these manipulated monopolies are constantly afraid of a revolution; they are terribly afraid of agitators; they are trying to curtail free speech; and they spend vast sums of money, taken from the producers, to control the press, to control the sources of information, and to influence public opinion.

Organized Labor does not believe in monopoly. Neither did the founders of this country believe in monopoly. The United States was to be a land of liberty and opportunity, and the great task ahead of Organized Labor is to bring the country back to its original purpose; to carry out the original plan; to make it a country of free and independent citizens; and no man can devote his life to a greater work than this. No man can do more for posterity and for his country than to assist in carrying out this great object. Every time you pay your dues to a labor organization, every time you attend a meeting of your local union, every time you induce a new member to join the ranks of Organized Labor, you are rendering a great service to the cause of freedom and of human welfare.

Therefore, let no one influence you away from the road to improvement. Make your labor organization a service institution. Make it your banking, insurance, and general business establishment, and get away from the idea and practice that it is necessary to turn your savings over to professional money changers to use—usually against you.

What Labor Can Do

The government of Great Britain has passed into the control of the Labor Party. J. Ramsey MacDonald is Prime Minister of Great Britain. In a recent speech in this country, a distinguished Englishman said,—“One reason those who know the facts expect so much from the Labor Administration in Great Britain is that the Labor leaders are better informed regarding European affairs than any other Ministry has ever been. The Labor Leaders have dealt for years with realities. They have traveled all over Europe. When they traveled, they met the Labor representatives of other European countries. They have learned the facts. They are well informed. But with previous Ministries, it was a case of one “Big Wig” going to another country and there meeting other “Big Wigs,” and they were introduced to and met still other “Big Wigs,” and they came back to England just as ignorant or more ignorant of the actual conditions than they were before they left home.

This shows that your Labor Organization offers, among other things, the greatest possible educational opportunity in life. Take your membership seriously. Realize the great part you play. Serve your fellow men, your country and the world, through your Labor Organization. Keep it clean and true to its ideals. Make of yourself the best and brainiest man possible. Make employment of Union men so profitable that employers and the public just cannot afford to employ others. This is the best and most effective way of combatting the open shop.

In the future this country is going to call humble but honest men to do public service. The day of the corrupt politician is about over. Fit yourself for public duty. The Labor Unions are today the finest schools teaching parliamentary law and democratic administration in existence. Get the full benefit of the great institution you belong to.

The future belongs to the producers, and is waiting until they are ready to take control. Do your part to speed the day.

Super Power Development

No organization of labor is as vitally interested in the development of super power projects as the Brotherhood and we are fortunate in having President Noonan named as a member of the St. Lawrence River Commission to study the navigation and power project. There is no salary attached to the Commission, which is headed by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Development of the St. Lawrence waterway to ocean-going shipping, thus making the Great Lakes an ocean port, and the development of some two million horsepower of electrical energy from the river, has been under consideration of the United States and Canada. A similar Commission has been appointed by the Canadian Government.

President Noonan has also been designated by President Gompers as a representative of the American Federation of Labor to the Super Power Conference to be held in London, England, during the month of June.

The Brotherhood's policy of public control of our power resources will be reflected through President Noonan's efforts.



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. Edwin Eckdoll, L. U. No. 20

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to his heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, Edwin Eckdoll, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 20, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That to those bound to him by the tender ties of home we extend our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the international office for publication in our official journal.

J. W. MARTIN,
Press Secretary and B. A.

Bro. Chas. Arnold, L. U. No. 20

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 20, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our late brother, Chas. Arnold, whom the Almighty in His wisdom has seen fit to take from among us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly affection, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and official journal of our brotherhood for publication.

J. W. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

Bro. Chas. P. Copenhagen, L. U. No. 62

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst by death, Bro. Charles P. Copenhagen, on March 11, 1924, and

Whereas there will always be a vacancy that cannot be filled, and we, in our weakness, must mourn his departure from this life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and bow our heads in reverence to an All Wise Father who moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform, and say, "Thy will be done."

E. M. BROWNLEE,
R. E. ELLENBERGER,
W. J. FITCH,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. A. Dixon, L. U. No. 477

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 477, of the I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed brother, A. Dixon, who received fatal injuries while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, hereby extend our deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to his wife and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one published in the official journal and a copy be sent to the Labor Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. T. WILSON,
Secretary.

Bro. Jos. E. Danna, L. U. No. 995

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has taken from amongst us our devoted and esteemed brother, Joseph E. Danna, who was a true and loyal member of the Brotherhood for eighteen years; and

Whereas we, the officers and members of Local No. 995, do sincerely regret the loss of Brother Danna because he never had a deaf ear to any call for assistance and was not only a card man but a union man at heart; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 995 extend their sincere sympathy to the family of our departed brother who was loved and honored by all.

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days in due respect to the memory of our esteemed Brother Danna, who will live forever in the hearts of his fellow brothers; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of our departed brother, a copy be sent to our journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

C. L. ADAMS,
President.
F. J. FLUCK,
Vice President.
MALCOLM F. HALL,
Recording Secretary.
J. H. WHISNER,
E. J. BOURG,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. J. H. Slimmer, L. U. No. 28

Whereas in carrying out His great plan the Creator has called from us our beloved brother, J. H. Slimmer, and

Whereas Local Union No. 28 feels the loss of a valued member whose regular attendance was often noted; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for two minutes in remembrance of him; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and to the bereaved family.

CLIFFORD L. HIGGINS,
FRANK J. MEEDER,
THEO. C. MULVANEY,
Committee.

Bro. John Finn, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from his loved ones our esteemed brother, John Finn, who passed away after a very brief illness. His death leaves a lasting memory in the hearts of his many friends and his fellow workmen in the Bureau of Police Telegraph and Fire Alarm of the City of Chicago, where he was employed for many years; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship of so kind and faithful a friend and brother, though we question not the divine calling, nevertheless we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 9 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement.

DAN MANNING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Bert M. Walsh, L. U. No. 64

Whereas the Almighty Creator in His wisdom has seen fit to cut down, in the prime of his manhood, our esteemed and respected brother and associate, Bert M. Walsh; and

Whereas during his life among us Brother Walsh exemplified by his every day conduct that Christian fortitude and love for his fellow man that forms the keystone of our organization; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Walsh, Local Union No. 64, I. B. E. W., has sustained the loss of an honored member, a capable officer, and the members a true friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow our heads in humble submission to the divine will, we mourn no less the taking away of our beloved associate, and that our heartfelt condolence be extended his beloved wife and the members of his family, and we commend them to the loving care of He who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our organization; that copies be furnished his widow, the local press, and our official journal, and as a further token of our respect, the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

LEE STENERWALD,
Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 64.

Bro. Henry Kaiser, L. U. No. 9

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 9, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of love and respect to Bro. Henry Kaiser, who has passed to the great unknown after a long period of suffering; and

Whereas Brother Kaiser has been long and favorably known to many members of our brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and extend to his mother, brothers and many friends our sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our journal for publication.

IRWIN V. KNOTT,
SAM GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Chas. L. Mundell, L. U. No. 18

Whereas the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Chas. L. Mundell; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., of Los Angeles, Calif., realize that the brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of Brother Mundell in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. P. WILLIAMS,
J. J. COAKLEY,
W. A. PEASLEY,
Committee.

Bro. Howard Cameron, L. U. No. 33

Whereas we, the members of Local Union 33, of our great brotherhood, do, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss, and extend to his mother, brother, sisters and relatives our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and a copy be sent to his family.

EDGAR ERB,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. A. Leland, L. U. No. 214

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 214, I. B. E. W., Chicago, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother A. Leland, Adams, Wis., who suddenly departed from us in his prime of life; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 214, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 214, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in memory of our Brother Leland.

ROY WESTGARD,
Press Secretary and Business Agent.

Bro. John P. McGillen, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst to his Heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, John P. McGillen; and

Whereas Brother McGillen was confined to his bed for but a few short hours before death called him away from his earthly home, and now that he is at rest from his labors, we earnestly hope that his wife and children may find solace in the knowledge that their dear departed was held in the highest esteem and regard by his associates as was shown by their attendance in a last tribute to his memory on the day of his burial and their earnest prayers for his departed soul; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 9 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in its hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

PHILIP BENDER,
TORRENCE PARISH,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

"Distributive Cooperation has shown itself to be the method of economic organization best adapted to establish fair prices, which means—for those two words signify nothing less—the reign of justice in the economic order. In this connection it has shown itself superior to the individualist regime of free competition during the European upheaval only knew how to make enormous fortunes at the expense of the consumer; superior also to State intervention which by the necessarily arbitrary procedure of the fixing of prices (although at times necessary, particularly in cases where Cooperative activity is lacking), risks causing more often a decrease of supply, than a fall in prices. . . . The Cooperative society, by reverting practically to cost price, that is to say, to a level allowing for the adequate remuneration of the necessary factors of production, arrives at ideal prices, such as are aimed at by the fixing of prices and such as would establish a regime of perfect free competition."

CHARLES GIDE.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO AGRICULTURE AND HOW —THE WAY OUT

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH, Managing Director of the Farmers National Council.

OUT of a clear sky, with no premonition, with no way of escape, while still carrying out the injunctions of the government, to increase acreage, almost overnight hundreds of thousands of farmers—nearly a million of them—suddenly found themselves cleaned out.

The Department of Agriculture reports that between 1920 and the spring of 1923, out of 2,289,000 owner and tenant-farmers in fifteen corn and wheat producing states in the West and Northwest, one-fourth—over 600,000—had become bankrupt. Out of this number 108,000 lost their farms or other property through foreclosures or bankruptcy; over 122,000 lost their property without legal proceedings, and nearly 373,000 retained their property only through the leniency of creditors.

More than 8½ per cent of the owner farmers in these states lost their farms with or without legal proceedings, and in addition over 15 per cent of the owners held on only through the cooperation of their creditors. The losses ranged from 8.9 per cent of all farmers in Kansas to 28.3 per cent in Montana.

In 1922, about 2,000,000 of the farm population left the farms, in 1923 probably even a larger number. What does this mean?

What greater menace to labor exists than this very condition?

How did it come about?

Chiefly through the reduction in prices of farm products, and that was largely due to three main causes; reduction in domestic demand for farm products; reduction in foreign demand for farm products, and our wasteful system of marketing farm products. This last is the most important factor.

There has not been a recent year in which the consumers of farm products have not paid enough for them to meet all necessary costs of marketing and transportation and still afford the producers all legitimate costs of production and a fair profit.

Eleven Billion Dollars for "Fixed Charges" and Profits on Farm Products

Government figures show that farmers receive about one dollar out of three dollars consumers pay for farm products. In 1922, farmers received about seven and a half billion dollars for their main crops, and consumers paid approximately twenty-two and a half billion dollars for these crops in raw or processed form. Difference—fifteen billion dollars.

Labor didn't get much of this. Even the railroads didn't get a very large proportion, although freight rates on farm products are higher than they should be. The cold

fact is that profiteers and speculators received by far the largest part of this enormous spread of fifteen billion dollars. Farmers cannot get on their feet until they get their fair share of the adequate price consumers of farm products are now paying and always have paid for farm products.

In 1921 wages paid in factories processing farm products were only \$2,622,000,000, and were about the same or less, in 1922. Freight charges on farm products in the raw and processed form in 1922 did not much exceed \$1,450,000,000. This leaves a spread of nearly eleven billion dollars between the prices farmers received for their products in 1922, and the prices consumers paid for farm products, unaccounted for, except as "fixed charges" and profits. Had farmers received one-half of the eleven billion dollar spread in 1922, relatively few would have left the farms.

The wheat grower gets only about 1.5 cents for the wheat in a pound loaf of bread for which the consumer pays 8 cents to 11 cents. The wheat grower must get nearly 3 cents to stay in the game.

The cotton grower gets only 15.2 cents to a maximum of 20.4 cents out of the consumer's dollar paid for percale, gingham, sheeting, etc.

The hog raiser gets 7.5 cents a pound for the ham for which the housewife pays 28 to 35 cents.

Wastefulness of Marketing System Hits Farmers Hardest With Big Reduction in Demand for Farm Products

During the war, every government agency stressed the duty of farmers to increase production to feed and clothe our army and people, and the armies and peoples of the nations with which we were associated in the war.

The farmers of the nation responded.

The acreage planted to wheat was increased from an average of about 47,100,000 acres in the pre-war period, to a peak of over 75,000,000. The acreage of cotton was increased from 31,412,000 in 1915 to 36,008,000 in 1918. Then came the crash.

In two short years the total number of wage earners in all chief industries fell nearly one-fourth, from 9,096,372 in 1919 to 6,946,570 in 1921. The total wages paid in these industries fell almost one-fourth in these two years, from \$10,533,400,000 to \$8,200,324,000.

The consuming power of the American people was suddenly reduced, and the domestic consumption of wheat, to take only one staple, dropped one-third in one year, from 6.9 bushels per capita in 1919 to 4.6 in 1920, which meant a reduction in the domestic consumption of about 230,000,000 bushels.

The value of agricultural products exported fell fifty-five per cent in four years from \$4,045,921,000 in 1919 to \$1,812,132,000 in 1923—based on prices this side—which do not tell how much farmers really received.

Getting down to specific crops the weighted average yearly price farmers received for wheat fell from 2.087 in 1918-19 to 98.3 cents in 1922-23, for corn, from 1.521 cents to 75.6 cents, for oats from 69.4 cents to 38.5 cents, and for cotton from 35.5 cents to 23.9 cents in those respective years. Cotton growers were especially hard hit because in 1920-21 the average price they received was only 15.8 cents, and in 1921-22, 17.0 cents per pound.

If farmers counted their time worth as much as that of ordinary labor—they ran behind during each of the four years 1920 to 1923, \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. They are little better off today. Wheat isn't the only victim of deflation and robbery. The purchasing power of farm products has been for some time only about 73, measured in wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities, and about 60 measured in retail prices of such commodities.

The purchasing power of wheat in February, 1924, measured in all commodities was only 82, of corn 85, of beef cattle 61, and of swine 57. The cost of producing wheat, corn, cotton, livestock, hogs, etc., is almost as high in 1924, as in the year of peak prices to farmers for their products.

While Prices of Farm Products Fell— Farmers Expenses Rose

The total present long term mortgage indebtedness against farm values is about \$8,000,000,000. The short term debt of farmers is \$5,000,000,000—an aggregate of \$13,000,000,000. The annual interest and carrying charges on farm indebtedness has soared to about \$1,000,000,000.

In the decade 1910 to 1920, the mortgage debt on farms wholly owned by their operators, who reported the amount of debt, more than doubled, it increased 131.9 per cent from \$1,726,172,861 to \$4,003,767,192.

Much of farmers' mortgage and short term debt was incurred from 1916 to 1920, before deflation started. The reduction in the selling price of farm products has resulted in practically doubling the indebtedness, and the carrying charges thereon, because farmers' only way of paying off their debts, as farmers, is by selling their products while the price they receive for their products on the farm has been cut about in half.

Taxes and Interest Charges Doubled.

State and local taxes have more than doubled since we entered the war. The Bureau of the Census reports that the per capita governmental cost payments of states increased from \$5.03 in 1915 to \$11.82 in 1922. This means an average increase for

a family of six of \$40.77—from \$30.15 to \$70.92.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report for 1923, says:

"Our investigations lead us to estimate the property taxes and interest combined paid by agriculture in the year of 1920 at about \$1,457,000,000, in 1921 at \$1,684,000,000 and in 1922, at \$1,749,000,000. In 1920 practically the entire value of the wheat and tobacco crops, or about two-thirds of the wheat and cotton crops were required to pay property taxes and interest charges. * * * In 1922, the value of wheat, oats, and tobacco crops, and one-half of the potato crop, were required to pay taxes and interest. In that year, although cotton was very high in price, taxes and interest charges were equivalent to the entire value of the cotton crop, plus two-thirds of the wheat crop."

No exact figures are available as to the increase in indirect taxes, national, state and local, that farmers paid, from 1920, but the jump is conservatively estimated at \$250,000,000—making the total increase in farmers' taxes during two years of deflation of their prices at least \$515,000,000.

Freight rates on farm products were jockeyed up during these two years about one-third, to pay dividends on watered stock, and particularly the graft of interlocking directorships. Result—over \$275,000,000 a year more paid out of farmers' pockets, in freight rates on what they sold, and what they had to buy.

Crop damages cost farmers a staggering total of well over two billions a year each of those tragic twelve months of 1921, 1922, and 1923, adding to the sum total of their disaster.

The wheat farmer's plight was not due to his "folly" in planting wheat.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his special report on wheat says:

"The costs which enter into the production and marketing of wheat are so high, that at present prices for wheat, the farmer cannot continue to pay them and remain in business," but he adds—"On the other hand, in those regions where wheat is grown as a part of a diversified system of farming, it may be that even at the present price, it is more profitable than any alternative crop."

A nice outlook, that—for farmers.

A very large proportion of the farmers' total indebtedness—probably between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 was incurred by farmers to enable them to carry out the Government's injunction to produce to the limit, and by Government action in fixing the maximum price of wheat through the United States Grain Corporation. This is a public debt which the Government owes farmers—as much as it owes the acknowledged national debt largely held by the rich and the well-to-do, but which it has repudiated.

When the United States fixed the price of wheat to American farmers at \$2.20 a bushel, Italy guaranteed \$4.80, France \$3.84, Holland \$3.70, and Norway \$4.09. Our fixed price cost farmers at least \$1,500,000,000.

From 1870 to 1910 the number of farms in the United States increased nearly two and one-half times—from 2,659,965 to 6,361,-

502. During these forty years the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States was a little over 21,000,000. During these same fateful forty years in the nation's history our whole system of marketing farm products, particularly staple farm products, passed from the local to the national and even the international stage. Integration of marketing systems was completed. The farmer completely lost control of the marketing of his staple products. He did not keep track of his costs of production. He bought land cheap, or secured a stake from the Government, and the Departments of Agriculture, Federal and State, dinned into him that his duty was to produce, and make two and even three grains of wheat, ears of corn, bales of cotton, hogs, sheep, and cattle grow where one had grown before. He relied upon the increase in the selling price of his farm land, while ruthlessly exhausting its fertility, to compensate him, his wife, and children for their labor.

Speculation in Farm Lands Grave Injury to Real Farmers

The actual annual increase in the selling price of farm land which includes ditching, orchards and irrigation was, for the decade 1900 to 1910, 11.16 per cent and from 1910 to 1920, 9.25 per cent.

The total increase in the value of farm lands during these twenty years was \$41,771,555,064. With the system of marketing farm products in operation during these years, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is partly justified in stating in his report for 1921: "In the case of the investor or speculator, increase in the value of farm land may be unearned increment. In the case of the farmer it is earned increment." If earned increment, it is earned only because it is a substitute for current payment for services rendered. This system has, however, led to dire results to the individual farmer—and to agriculture as a whole.

Farm Plant Top-Heavy with Unnecessary Fixed Charges

The result of our farm policy has been to develop a farm plant loaded down with tens of billions of dollars of unnecessary capitalization.

The Bureau of the Census reports that the total value of all farm property in 1920 was \$77,924,100,338, divided as follows: Land \$54,829,563,059, buildings \$11,486,439,543, implements and machinery \$3,594,772,928, and livestock \$8,013,324,808.

It will be observed that the value of land alone is about 70 per cent of the total value of all farm property, and excluding livestock—which is really a product of the farm plant, and not part of the plant—the value of land is almost exactly eight-tenths of the total value of the farm plant. The only justification for most of this value of farm land is that it represents the value of the unrequited labor during the past forty years, of farmers who failed to secure a fair price

for their products. A 5 per cent annual return upon this value of farm land is \$2,741,500,000, or approximately one-third of the amount farmers received for their products in 1923. This is an extremely heavy financial burden to impose upon farmers in 1923 as the result of an inequitable system of marketing farm products in the past. The present selling price of farm lands is at least twenty billion dollars too high.

In 1920 there were 6,448,343 farms containing 955,883,715 acres of land of which 503,073,007 were improved and 167,730,794 woodland.

The total rural population including all the population outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or over was 51,406,017, while the real farm population was only about 30,000,000.

Factory System of Farming Rapidly Being Developed

Marked changes occurred in the size and methods of operation of farms during the decade 1910 to 1920 reflecting the serious financial distress of farmers. Farms of 500 to 999 acres increased nearly one-fifth (19.6%), those over 1,000 acres increased over one-third (34.4%) during the decade, while there was an actual decrease of nearly 67,000 (4.4%) in the number of farms of 100 to 174 acres.

The number of farms operated by their owners decreased by 0.6 per cent during the decade, the number of farms operated by tenants increased 100,000, or 4.3 per cent and in 1920 tenant farmers were 38.1 per cent of all farmers. According to the past information available, at least 50 per cent of the farms of the nation will be operated by tenants this year.

Youth Leaving the Farms to Compete with Labor in Industry

Less than 27 per cent of the farms were being operated in 1920 by persons under 34 years of age, as compared with nearly 29 per cent in 1910.

We are accustomed to think of a city population as floating but with the financial hazards of farming so marked, no continuity of farm operation is assured. Of the operators of farms in 1920, exactly one-quarter had been one year or less on the farms they were operating when the census was taken, and nearly one-half, 47.4 per cent, had been on these farms four years or less. Only about one-third (35.1) per cent had stuck it out on the same farm for a decade or more.

Over three-quarters of all farms were operated by native white farmers, about one-tenth by foreign born white farmers, and about one-seventh by colored farmers.

Farmers furnish more than their share of children.

There are 2,000,000 more children under ten years of age in the 30,000,000 real farm population than in twice the combined population of seven great cities, New York, Chi-

cago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland.

The Department of Agriculture appropriately comments on this situation:

"The farm people are feeding, clothing, carrying through the perils of infancy and childhood practically the equivalent of a small nation; then when this nation arrives at an age when it can be productive, turns it over as a free gift to urban industry."

"It is a pertinent question to ask: 'What compensation to the farm community does the urban community render for this piece of human service?'"

The Way Out for American Farmers

There is no easy way out for American farmers. Talk of "restoring prosperity to American Agriculture" by opening up foreign markets begs the question. American agriculture has never been really prosperous; it has been an industry in which labor was unpaid. With present prevailing prices of farm lands, prevailing rates of interest and taxes, prices farmers have to pay for what they buy, unscientific freight rate schedules, and exploiting system of marketing farm products, American farmers can market their surplus staples abroad only at a loss, because at a price less than cost of production.

The American farmer's sole immediate hope lies in a better and more efficient marketing system for farm products to eliminate the taking of unearned profits by those who handle and speculate in farm products. The machinery for this is created by the Norris-Sinclair bill, establishing a Government marketing corporation to buy farm products here and sell them here and abroad. Temporarily a bounty and embargo on farm products may be necessary.

Farmers must reduce their costs of production—ground rent, interest, prices for what they buy and taxes, and secure lower freight rates on farm products. To reduce ground rent all farm improvements, homes, machinery, implements, and soil fertility must be exempted from taxation, and unused land taxed at the same rate as used land of the same value. Every progressive farm organization, north and south, is committed to this.

To reduce interest rates the issuing of credit must be restored to the Government, the only exception being cooperative banks.

To reduce prices of what farmers must buy, machinery, implements, harness, gasoline, coal, lumber, etc., essential to produce farm products, the Government must own and develop natural resources for service, and must repeal high protective tariffs, and break up price fixing associations.

To reduce taxes on farmers, taxes must be transferred from buildings and other products of labor to land values, taxes on consumption repealed, taxes increased on unearned incomes, and estates, and excess profits of corporations heavily progressively taxed.

To secure lower freight rates on farm products the railroads must be owned by the people, and democratically operated as a unit, for service instead of for profit.

International cooperation among farmers raising staple crops which enter into international commerce, to adjust the supply to the effective demand at a fair price to producers, and to end international speculation in these staples is essential.

These measures constitute the program of the progressive farmers of the nation, who cooperate with organized labor to enable American farmers to work their way out.

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STRIKE ENDED ON ROCK ISLAND LINES

THE strike on the Rock Island Lines was ended on March 28, 1924, through the efforts of the United States Department of Labor, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Commissioner of Conciliation Thomas J. Williams being the ones who were able to bring about a situation by which the strike could be terminated and the best interests of all concerned be conserved.

Briefly speaking, the railroad company in employing men will, for a period of eight months ending November 30, 1924, employ men who went on strike and who have registered, in preference to others. Men who went on strike and who desire to return to work on the Rock Island have until May 31st in which to register. Upon writing to the Master Mechanic or General Foreman at their home point signifying their desire to register and re-enter the service, a registration card will be mailed which the applicant should fill out promptly and return to the official from whom it came.

In returning men who register, the seniority list of June 30, 1922, will be followed, but they will not hold seniority over those who have entered the service since July 1, 1922.

Men who are returned to work will not be required, threatened, or intimidated, into joining the company union, or into giving up their membership in their present organization.

The age limit will not be applied to men who are returned, nor will they have to make out a new application.

The rules which have been effective during the strike are unchanged, the rates of pay are fixed and compare generally with that paid on other roads.

At the time this is written (April 18) a number of men have been returned at the majority of the points on the railroad. It is to be expected that considerable time will elapse before matters will adjust themselves to the new basis.

The higher officials have expressed themselves as acting in perfect good faith and we are pleased to state that since the termination good faith has been demonstrated and it is anticipated that the best of relationship will be restored on this road in the near future.

It is desired that our members everywhere understand that the men who came on strike on the Rock Island will be employed in preference to others and until such time as those desiring to return to work are taken care of, or until November 30th, our members who are not Rock Island strikers will avoid loss of time and money by not seeking employment on the Rock Island.

Following is the official letter covering the situation which resulted in the strike being terminated. It embodies the understanding of the Committee, the Commis-

sioner and the Secretary of Labor and bears their approval:

Chicago, Illinois,
March 27, 1924.

The Honorable James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The undersigned representatives of the striking shopmen on the Rock Island Railroad have very carefully considered the proposition submitted to us by you, through Commissioner Williams, as contained in Mr. Hayden's letters to you of February 16 and March 1; your letter to Mr. Hayden, March 6; Mr. Hayden's reply, March 7, and your reply to Mr. Hayden, March 11, together with the explanation and statements given us by Commissioner Williams.

Our understanding of this proposition may be summed up as follows:

The Rock Island will make an earnest effort to employ, at the earliest possible moment, as many of the former shop craft employees as work can be provided for, even going to the extent of increasing, so far as practicable, the amount of repair and maintenance work on the equipment.

Sixty days are given in which all the men may register for employment, and it is understood that registration may be accomplished by communication with the employing officer at the man's home point, either by mail or in person.

The relative seniority rights of the men among themselves will be preserved and they will be given preference, as against new men, for a period of six months following the registration period of sixty days. A fair method will be provided which will insure absolute justice in the cases of those charged with having committed acts of violence, etc.

Men returning to work will not be required to make out an application form, if they did so when originally entering the service of the company, and the age of a man will not be a bar to his employment.

Men who are returned to work will remain in their original class, such as machinists, boilermakers, carmen, etc.

No effort will be made directly, or indirectly, to induce men returning to the service to join any particular organization, or to relinquish their membership in any body with which they may be affiliated.

With the above understanding, and in the utmost good faith, we desire to advise you that your proposition is accepted, effective March 28, 1924.

We want, at this time, to extend to you our thanks and appreciation for your efforts, and sincerely trust that this entire matter will be consummated in the utmost good faith and will prove advantageous to the employer, employees and to the public generally.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE GANZER,
T. P. HYLAND,
H. E. HART,
H. A. WHITEMORE,
F. D. MILLER,
W. O. TACKETT,
Representatives of the
Striking Employees.

Attest:

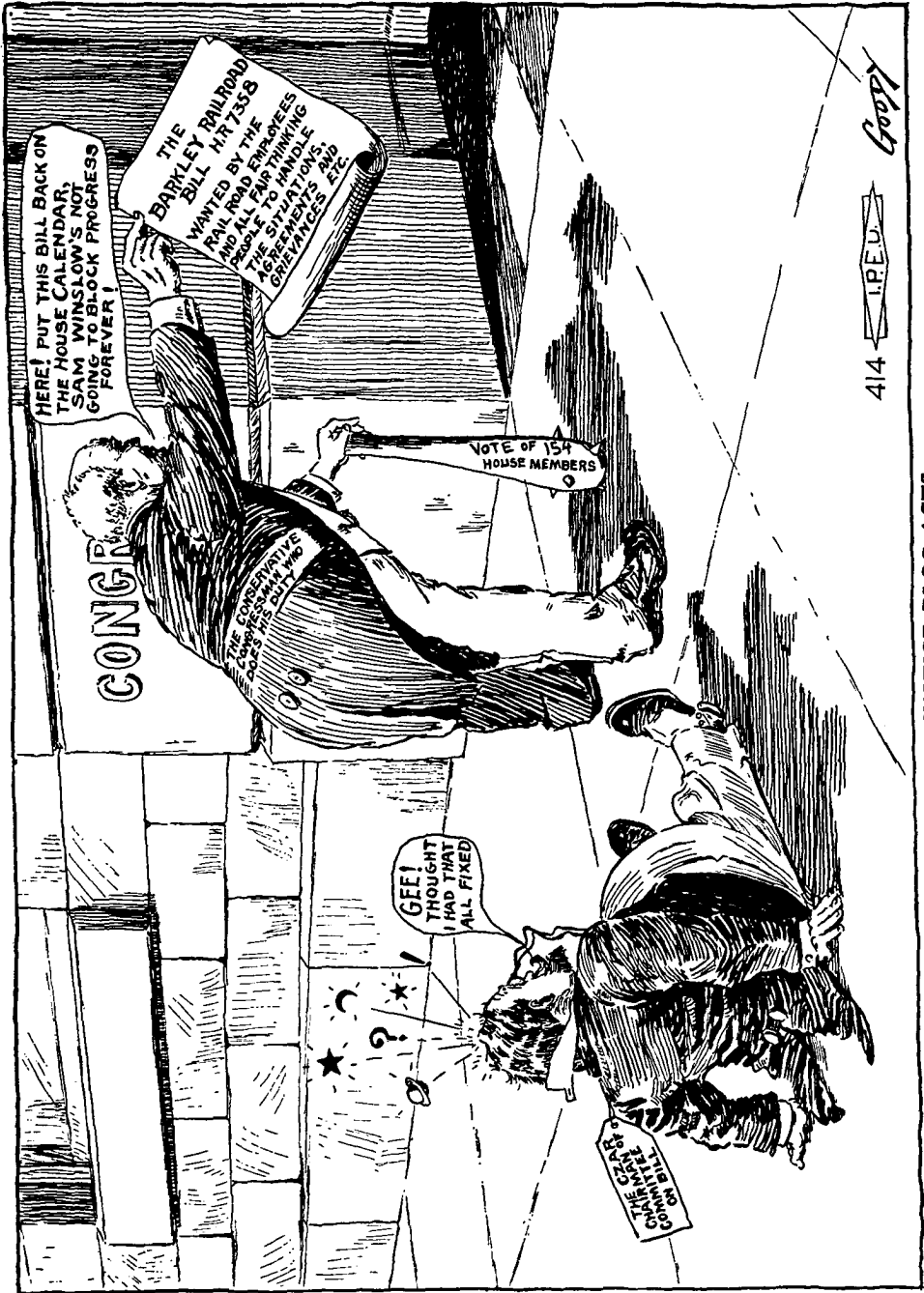
(Signed) THOMAS J. WILLIAMS,
United States Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor.

We desire at this time and in this way to assure all who have given us their financial and moral support that it has been deeply appreciated and on behalf of our Rock Island members we give you our sincere thanks. The loyalty and devotion of our members throughout the past twenty-one

months will forever stand as a monument to their faith in the Brotherhood of Man and the final triumph of Truth and Justice. Men of such caliber will finally receive that which is due them and we are confident that the Rock Island Lines will gladly recog-

nize and reward the service which these men are capable of giving.

H. A. WHITEMORE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
System Federation No. 6.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL NEW HOME OF LABOR

By CLINT C. HOUSTON

LABOR, the national weekly newspaper founded at Washington in 1919 by the sixteen associated standard railroad labor organizations, has moved into its new home on Capitol Hill, corner Delaware Avenue and B Street, Southwest. A model printing plant, with the latest and best equipment, designed to meet the demands of an increasing circulation, has been installed and the paper is now "set up" and printed therein.

It has been christened the "Labor Building," and is "just across the street" from the National Capitol, in close proximity to the House Office Building and the Congressional Library. It comprises four stories and a high basement that has a ground level on two sides.

The building is fireproof, constructed of reinforced concrete and brick, faced with Indiana limestone. It has a frontage of 60 feet on B street facing the Capitol and 100 feet on Delaware Avenue, with a total floor space of about 30,000 square feet. Architecturally, the building conforms to the stately lines of surrounding government structures.

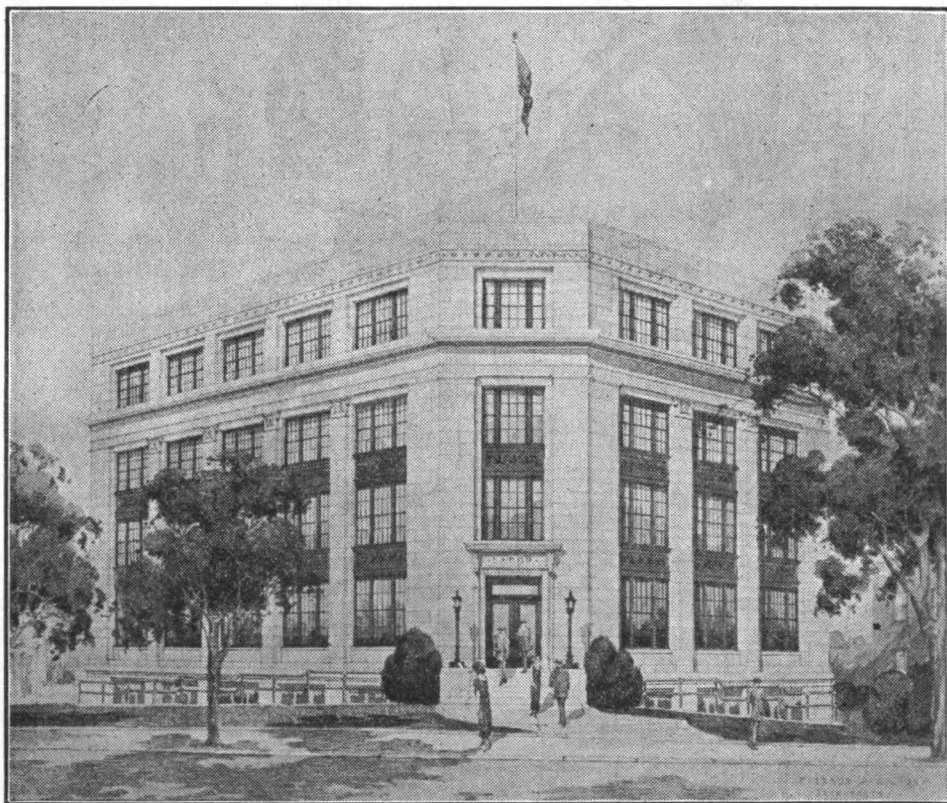
In the well lighted and airy basement are located the press room, mailing department, print paper storage space and heating plant. On the first floor are the editorial offices, composing and stereotyping departments. The second floor is given over wholly to the clerical forces, stencil machines and mail list cabinets.

On the third floor are the offices of the national legislative representatives of the railroad labor organizations. Here also is a large conference room and library. It is the desire to establish and maintain a general reference library covering subjects of peculiar interest to the workers and students of labor problems.

Part of the third floor and all of the fourth floor will be rented to acceptable tenants. An elevator opening on a commodious lobby on the first floor connects all parts of the building.

With a mechanical equipment especially designed to fit its particular needs, LABOR is now prepared to print and quickly distribute 1,000,000 or more copies a week, exclusive of special editions.

LABOR also has taken into consideration



LABOR BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Home of the Official Publication of the 16 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations

its future growth. It owns two adjacent lots with a total of 6,000 square feet, fronting 60 feet on B Street. This will permit of extending a duplication of the present structure whenever it may become necessary.

Since the first issue of Labor on October 4, 1919, it has never accepted a single line of advertising matter, and has paid its way on revenues from subscriptions alone. From an initial circulation of 25,000 copies, it has grown in less than five years to approximately 400,000 regular subscribers, living in every industrial community of the United States. It also has many subscribers in foreign countries.

In addition to paying its way from subscription receipts, there has been put aside a "savings" fund of sufficient amount to almost liquidate the expense of erecting and equipping the new home. It is believed every dollar of indebtedness will be wiped out by the time Labor celebrates its fifth birthday in October next. The building, printing plant and equipment represents an investment of more than \$250,000.

To meet legal requirements in obtaining its new home, it was necessary to form "The Labor Cooperative, Educational and Publishing Society," a non-profit making organization. Complete control of this society is vested in the sixteen associated railroad labor organizations. It has no stockholders, no bondholders, and no dividends or profits of any kind will be paid to any individual or organization under any circumstances. Any future surplus, over and above a safe reserve, will be used for the betterment and enlargement of the paper, or for reduction in the price of subscriptions to organizations and individuals.

Ground for the new building was broken on September 17, 1923. Every part of the construction work was done by members of organized labor, and a record for Washington builders was made in the short time taken to complete the structure. The big Goss press was made in Chicago by union machinists to fill a special order. It is so built that another "deck" can be added. It now prints the 4-page paper at a rate of 50,000 copies an hour. Another deck will increase this to 75,000 copies.

H. E. Wills, chairman of the editorial committee, assistant grand chief and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had the honor of pushing the electric button that started the new press on its mission of making the facts of industry and politics known to the workers throughout the nation. A dream of the railroad workers printing their own paper, in their own modern printing plant, in their own building, had come true.

What newspaper "sharps" had said was an impossibility—making a newspaper "go" without commercializing its columns or accepting some sort of subsidy—was at last accomplished, a unique and honorable distinction in the entire newspaper world.

Started as an experiment in blazing a new trail for being in truth a free and independent vehicle of public expression, Labor has in less than five years established itself as a fixed national institution—an institution of increasing power and influence for doing good work. It has succeeded because it held steadfast to the truth, justice and freedom, and waged the battle for democracy in industry.

Management and editorial control is vested in a committee of six members elected by the associated sixteen railroad labor organizations. The present committee consists of H. E. Wills, chairman, assistant grand chief and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and L. E. Sheppard, president, Order of Railway Conductors, representing group 1 of the associated organizations; William H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists, and James P. Noonan, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing group 2; E. H. FitzGerald, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, representing group 3. There is one vacancy in the latter group due, to the recent death of J. J. Dermody, vice president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

From the first issue, Edward Keating, former leader of the Labor Group in Congress, has been the manager and editor. William P. Neville, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is the secretary and treasurer.

Labor now has its own staff correspondent in Europe and maintains a system of news gathering that enables the workers' paper to print the facts upon national and international events of concern to the workers.

It has no paid subscription agents and pays no commissions. The great subscription list has been built up and maintained through the voluntary efforts of officials and members of the labor organizations. The rate is \$1 per year where national or international organizations subscribe for the entire membership; \$1.50 per year when local lodges subscribe in a body or form "clubs" of 20 or more, and \$2 per year for individual subscriptions.



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CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Our State Conference Board met the latter part of March, in Denver, for our annual meeting. Much good was accomplished. A better understanding and more brotherly feeling is the result, uniform wages, by-laws and working conditions are practically alike. We keep each other informed of any changes and conditions that arise from time to time—thus we find it is less difficult to deal with the contractor when we want anything.

Our exchange of cards for extra journeymen, needed for short periods (without traveler) has worked fine and has been a great help in keeping the boys that live here busy instead of the floater.

The national home proposition seems to be warming up according to the reports of the Colorado Springs Local No. 113, who are receiving returns on the start of the proposition which they sponsored. It cannot be denied that it is a good proposition, and far more sensible as well as economical to be operated as a National Institution than trying to take care of the members locally. Set your shoulders to the wheel, brothers, and let's go; 10 cents each won't break any of us.

W. L. NELSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local No. 20 to the Brotherhood at large. Work in and around New York is very slow at this time, with the exception of one small operation there is nothing doing in paying jobs. Our dear friends the Public Utilities Corporation are still at the bat with their first, second, third and fourth class men and I believe they are beginning to realize that what they thought was a good cheap way out of paying men living wages and having real honest-to-goodness mechanics is a mighty dear experiment. Their overhead expenses for some reason or other are not just what they should be; instead of showing a saving at the end of each year there is always an extra appropriation. But the more the merrier. There is only one tender spot in those big corporations and that is the dough-bag. You won't have to hit them very often in the old bag to make them sit up and take notice. The ads that some of the brothers have used in the daily press throughout the country lately, stating that eleven dollars per day jobs are hanging on every street corner in and around New York is proof that they

are sitting up and trying with that old weapon—propaganda—to entice men to come to New York and help them out of their present difficulties. So, brother, the next time you see an ad in the daily or Sunday papers stating there are plenty of jobs in New York at so much per, just get in touch with the different locals in this jurisdiction and get set right before spending your good money for car fare, and in the end meet only disappointment upon arriving in New York.

I guess I will call it off for tonight, but will be on the job again in our next WORKER.

J. W. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

Two more pay-days have come and gone, therefore, it is time to make some kind of a report and let you know the affairs in the jurisdiction of Local No. 30.

At present we are enjoying ideal weather with an occasional shower to dampen old Mother Earth and also to give the men an opportunity to splice some wire in the barn. It was too bad that we had to have rain last Sunday (Easter) thereby depriving the fortunate brothers an opportunity to show off their new "glad rags."

Would like to register a complaint or two against some of our members. First, it should not be the duty of the press secretary to remind them in the WORKER, or their fellow members to harp at them on the job about their dues. You fellows are well enough acquainted with the fact that when you are three months in arrears you automatically forfeit your insurance. A lot can happen in a short time. Were you to look into the future and realize the uncertainty of life, perhaps you would see things in a different light. When the inevitable happens, it is a consolation to know we are leaving something behind so our relatives will not be forced to appeal to friends for financial support. Death is rather a dull and uninteresting subject to discuss, but nevertheless it is necessary to speak of the sadder part of life at times. Now, brothers, if you are in arrears, come up to the meeting and square up. If you haven't the money to pay the dues, surely we can make some arrangements to straighten out your affairs.

Also, I wish to bring up a subject that was brought out at our last meeting. If we can judge by the old saying "Silence is golden" you can rest assured that our local is cursed with a number of millionaires. This same condition prevails elsewhere. At our regular meetings it is noticeable that a great many members sit there and listen.

That is proper; but also in order to know just what points should be argued out it is necessary to put them before the chairman. We are all bashful to a certain extent. It is true that we have a very few members who can get up and talk about the affairs of the local. Why can't the others do likewise? There are none of us who are bashful on the job, and why can't we look at each other in the hall and talk over our problems?

It is the duty of the older members to set the example but sad to relate we don't have many of the old timers at the meetings; on the contrary the hall is filled with new members who have been initiated only a short time. Now, brothers, we are united in a worthy cause, not only in name, but in thought, word or action, so let us therefore throw off this cloak of indifference, and assume a more congenial and helping attitude for the benefit of all concerned.

It is surprising to note the appearance of the immediate surroundings of our store-room. We have on that landscape, Hudson Super-sixes, Fords, Dodges, a Nash, and from all reports there will soon be a high priced sedan among the collection. This will no doubt give you the impression that Erie is paying tip-top wages, but don't be misled. Some of the members are working nights at different occupations, such as second-story work—the lead pipe artist, or last, but not least, the "Burlap Knight." We are of the opinion that the latter, none other than Bro. Fred Boots, has been putting in considerable overtime plying his trade, on account of his recent purchase of a seven passenger Nash.

Bro. Stanley Davis is the best judge of boarding and rooming houses in this city, due to constant practice and experience. He has thrown his suit-case from the windows of the second floor so many times that it would be a good idea to pass the hat and buy a cast-iron bag and present it to him. Also, if any of you electrical tourists land in Erie just look up Brother Davis; he can direct you to your choice hotel where you can either eat until you "bust" or can go on a diet and reduce.

I wonder, if, in case this letter should come before the eyes of Norman C. Davis, he would spare the writer time to drop a line and his address. This not only holds good for N. C. but if anyone can, I wish they would supply me with his address.

If you are as tired of all this chatter as I am, we'll call it a day and mark down another nine hours on the time card.

Fraternally,
WM. S. HUNTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

I failed to have an article in the Worker for the month of March, and I think I can be excused, as I have become the father of an eight-pound girl, born March 21, and I think my duty toward my wife

comes before anything else. Many of the brothers did not know this and began to pan me for failing to write about Local No. 40.

There is very little news, as business is just about the same in the studio line.

Our ball is to be held May 10 instead of April 10—my mistake. We are all hoping it will be a big success. If it "flops" the best thing we can do is duck for the hills and hide in the brush until the storm has cleared away.

We took in fifteen new members last meeting night, which made our membership take quite a jump. I think we have close to 250 members now and we are only a little over a year old, which is not bad.

I hope the next time the WORKER hears from Local No. 40 I can have plenty of news.

Fraternally,
D. H. FORBES.

L. U. NO. 42, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

That flight last month went pretty good, so here's another.

I notice a paragraph in the letter from No. 443 on the immigration bill now pending. I hope that it will be passed as it now reads; that is, on the census of 1890. We have had a lot of experience with the results of the practically unlimited number of immigrants who upon arrival at New York go to the ticket station and get a ticket for Utica, N. Y. This town, being almost, if not the, largest textile center in the United States, has certainly had an enormous number of immigrants imported here for work in the mills. The result is that the money paid at these mills for work has been far under a living wage. Somehow it seems to be impossible to organize these workers. An effort was made a few years ago, but between the methods employed by the mill owners and dissension among the strikers, the attempt came to naught. What we need is more American workers who live as the American wage earner should live and, of course, are affiliated with a labor organization, should be employed in these mills. But that is not possible under the present immigration laws. These people coming in will work for practically nothing and by the time we get them into organizations there are so many more to take their places that the effort to get better conditions comes to grief. So with a restricted immigration law I can not help but think that working conditions and wages will become better for the organized worker. We all know what an unlimited supply of cheap labor does to the organized workman. So much for that.

By the way, did you notice more letters in the WORKER last month? That brother from the West started some of the press secretaries to work. That is as it should be. You fellows who have been

elected press secretaries and are suffering from stage fright should forget it and dig up that pen and send some news in to Brother Ford. I am sure he will appreciate it and so will the rest of us.

Conditions remain about the same here. Not much doing that the home guard can't take care of. Some of the boys are working at different jobs and loyally holding their cards waiting for better times which are sure to come some time. But at that none of us are out of work unless we feel that we should take a vacation. Then we take it.

The Utica Gas & Electric are still staggering along with their bunch of so-called union men (company union). They are very solicitous about the welfare of them. If one lays off, the company nurse calls the same day to see if he is sick. And if he is not he catches—well, you know what I mean!—when he reports back for work. Beautiful place to work, isn't it? They would have them work seven days for six days' pay and perhaps some of them are doing it. That is generally the result of this company union stuff. Well, let them go to it. It is nothing to us. They made their beds so let them lie in them. Some day there will be a scab strike there. So don't forget, and spread the news that No. 42 is still on strike and advises all brothers to disregard any advertisement they may see in regard to help wanted here.

I got quite a "razzing" from the local brothers over the last letter; so I am going to let you know about some others. Anybody know Richard ("Roaring Dick") Brower? Dick is pegging up and down the sticks every day, and expects to keep at it a long time yet. He sure is a great old warrior, and, by the way, Dick, I need a new pair of shoes. Bro. A. Lehman spends his idle hours roaming around in his Jewett roadster. I don't think a speed cop has pinched him yet but—all in good time. Hope it will be not more than ten "bucks." Can't say much about Harry Allman. Harry is rather a quiet chap and you can't get much on him. But I'll catch him some time. The sheriff is going to Syracuse Friday night to see one of our town celebrities, "Bushy" Graham, box, and believe me, he's good. Going to make the trip in his car, which is one of those well-known cars of the most popular manufacture of the present day. He will get there, for if "Henry" bucks he will give him the distress sign of the Ford fraternity. How's that, Brig?

Brother Gardiner has not had his Jewett Special out yet this year. I don't know how these boys can run around in these high class cars. I have a car which the family has named "Herbie." Every time I appear on the street everybody stops and looks and then smiles. I don't see why, because I paid forty-five dollars for it. I pretty near forgot, the "Mayor" told me

today he had a sore toe. I wonder how come.

In closing I want to say that all the members should take time to read all of the editorials of the April WORKER. They certainly are excellent discourses upon conditions of the present times, both as to the political disclosures, past and present, and matters pertaining to organized labor. They cover and explain problems of the present day in a manner that should give to the editor the thanks of the entire membership. I think he would appreciate your comments.

Faternally yours,
E. W. TERRELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Our official journal being incomplete without some kind of representation from Local Union No. 53, we will try, in our feeble way, to at least show that we mean well anyway.

First, we want to say to our drifting brothers, that we are always glad to see you, but it would be a good idea to not include Kansas City in your itinerary, for jobs worth while are scarce and men plentiful; however, we meet every Tuesday evening at the Labor Temple and will give you the glad hand should fate decree that you shall pass this way.

Just a few journals ago, we read a very interesting letter from Local Union No. 12, Pueblo, Colo. We will refer the writer of that local to the records of the meeting of that particular local union, which was held June 19, 1903, and you will find that card number 15294 was issued to a kind of half-witted gazable. That card number is still in possession of the original owner. We mention this merely to show that we respect the views of our parent local, and believe, as you do, that we should put forth every effort to establish a place where those who have outlived their usefulness as electrical workers may spend the remainder of their time on earth without having to be dependent upon the charity of others. Some, of course, prepare for that inevitable rainy day, but others are not so fortunate. Let's build a home.

Our friend Jack Armstrong is now giving very interesting articles in the WORKER regularly; read them. We also find that he is a regular contributor to the Cedar Rapids Tribune, the local Labor paper published in that city, and his articles in that publication also have a splendid kick in them. Go to it, Jack; we are with you.

We are not going to say very much this time, this is merely greetings from Local Union No. 53 to all sister locals, but in conclusion we will ask that we all bow our heads in supplication for our departed brothers. In nearly every issue of our journal we notice some one or more of our former friends have entered into that long

sleep. In the last issue we noticed the departure of our old time friend Sam Cawther, who was treasurer of Local Union No. 213 when we were secretary. Sam was a real union man.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

A number of years ago the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. obtained a franchise to distribute electricity in this area. And up to date have never employed any members of the Brotherhood. This concern not being satisfied with having the complete monopoly of distributing current in this locality, started out and laid extensive plans to control the wiring of homes and the selling of electrical appliances. When the campaign started the chief of the Advertising Division of the above mentioned company sent out invitations to the electrical contractors and their employees to attend banquets and sales talks at their spacious building on Massachusetts Avenue.

Many contractors and workmen attended these so-called banquets, which were nothing more than a "Roast Beef Dinner" with ice cream on the side, and lots of bunk. I think they called the act, "A sales talk for the advancement of the electrical industry." After the "poisonous beef" was digested, many glib talkers or salesmen smeared the assembly with suggestions, and advised the workmen present to encourage the unsuspecting tenants where they were working to purchase electrical appliances that were handled by this company. Following these "Pow wows," they arranged meetings with electrical contractors and laid their plans for a house-wiring drive, and requested the contractors to submit their prices per outlets, services, etc. And then they adopted a standard price for all work to be done in the future. The company solicitors then went out and solicited work and informed the property owners what price they could have their houses wired for. When the electrical contractors submitted their prices they made them very low, figuring they would strike an average profit with volume of business and pay the prevailing rate. For a while dependable contractors were able to make money on this class of work, but at present it is out of the question, owing to the methods used by the company solicitors and clerks in their house-wiring division, who are in collusion, and who assign work to unreliable concerns and twilighters far below the price established by the reliable concerns. If this practice continues by these underpaid clerks, the house-wiring branch of our trade will be ruined. The rate per outlet established some few years ago has never been increased to meet the cost of labor or material. So if the Edison Company continues their present policy without making adjustments as to prices and the assigning of jobs, very soon these so-called electrical firms who are now doing this work on the short prices,

will not be able to continue on this class of work, unless they steal the stock and have men in their employ who only go through the stunts for exercise.

All kinds of electrical appliances are being sold by the above mentioned concern far below the prices that the contractor can sell them for. They advertise in the newspapers irons, heaters, etc., of 660 watt capacity with instructions how to plug them into a lighting socket, which is usually of a 250 watt capacity. They are gradually taking away all possible chance of profit on household appliances, which our contractors on many occasions looked forward to to help them to get out from under on under-figured jobs.

The house-wiring feature of our trade at present is an important one. In some Local Unions 90 per cent of the members work on this class of work. In this local, I venture to say that 50 per cent of our members are employed on house-wiring or B. X work, commonly called in some sections "bologna workers." What is needed to curb this fast growing evil is teamwork between the electrical contractors, local unions and others interested in the electrical trade. A set program should be arranged to combat this monopoly which is gradually destroying the trade. The trouble with most of us is that we sit idly by and are content to control and work on the larger operations, and talk about the past, with no set program for the future.

Through a typographical error in my letter in the April JOURNAL the name of Business Agent Regan was omitted as attending the conferences between the Welfare Committee and the officials of the Boston Elevated. Wish to state that Brother Regan attends all meetings of this committee and had many other conferences with General Manager Dana on the Elevated situation.

In this organization we have many faithful and conscientious officers and commit-

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teemen who render efficient and meritorious service. Among those are the Board of Trustees—Bros. R. F. Marginot, E. C. Carroll and J. T. Kilroe, whose work is usually done when the most of us are attending to our social duties.

On Friday, May 9, we held our annual dance and frolic in Nautical Gardens Ball Room, and it was well attended.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. "MAJOR" CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Now that No. 104 is once again running along smoothly, if not in high, a few words to the boys will be all right.

While work is not booming, I believe all our boys are at work, which is pretty good for this time of the year.

Our meetings are rather small lately. I guess a number of our boys have spring fever and need some good stimulant to get them going. Come in, boys, there is still something doing around Dover Street. Our meetings will soon be lively enough as the time for signing up contracts will soon be here and the closed shops are going to make a fight for vacations.

D. A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Here it is the last of the month and time for another letter to the WORKER for Local No. 106. The sun is shining on both sides of the fence now and everybody working.

Our last meeting was well attended and after the meeting was over the members stood around the hall in small groups talking and visiting; no one seemed very anxious to go home. That shows a general interest in what is taking place. Our agreements have been presented to the various contractors and from the report of the committee it looks as though some of them will sign. Next letter will be able to report more fully on this matter.

The Niagara Power Co. are getting ready to build a line to Kennedy.

If all goes well we intend to open the charter and go after the linemen and station operators in this vicinity. We are in hopes we can get Brother Bennett here at that time to assist us.

Bro. Earl Chark has met with more misfortune. After burying his wife about a month ago he is now laid up with typhoid fever. He certainly has the sympathy of every member of Local No. 106.

Bro. Levi Johnson has suffered a nervous breakdown, and is in a sanatorium in Hornell.

Bro. Roy Lundquist has moved to a farm near Busti and comes to work every morning with Dobbin and an open buggy. You can see the hay seed sticking out of his ears.

We miss you at the meetings, Roy. Especially at the raffle.

The Irish Swede is helping the Postal move poles at Walts Flatts.

This local is heartily in favor of the G. O. getting after some plan to take care of the members of the Brotherhood who have grown old fighting for the cause, or have become disabled while working at the trade. I see quite a lot of the locals are advocating the same proposition. Here's hoping some plan may be devised at the next convention to take care of this matter.

I will dead end now, wishing all of the Brotherhood every success.

Fraternally yours,

U. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

As I have seen nothing in the WORKER from Louisville for some time I will try and write something myself, with your permission.

For the last year or so I have been wandering through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Western New York and Pennsylvania, and the thing that has impressed itself on my mind most is the amount of money I have been able to draw for a day's work. There must be something rotten somewhere in our rank and file, or our executive officers, when linemen throughout this territory, excepting a few of the large cities, are drawing less than common laborers or \$5 per day or less. Plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, tile setters, marble setters, inside wiremen, paper hangers, painters and numerous other crafts draw anywhere from \$10 to \$16 for 8 hours and a poor lineman don't even get hod carrier wages, and he takes his life in his hands every time his foot leaves the ground.

Organizers and men from the main office never get into this territory. I asked several of the fellows on the job if they ever had an organizer here. One of them said the W. C. T. U. had one here once and that the Ku Kluxers had one here now. A fine recommendation for a company that employs between 8,000 and 10,000 linemen, power house men and helpers. You may think I am exaggerating in my estimation, but I know what I am talking about and if there is any doubt I can produce the statistics.

Now, brother, wake up and let's put our shoulders to the wheel, get in touch with the international office and see if something can't be started to better conditions through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

Be careful how you vote but be sure you vote. When you send a delegate to a convention be sure you know who you send. The linemen have never had the conditions which they were entitled to and I think if we look close enough we may find a little Tea Pot Dome. I would like to see an agreement drawn up to cover four or five States, that would make a wage scale equal to the

best inside wireman's condition or better, this agreement to apply to all companies doing overhead construction.

I don't think we would be troubled with Daugherty and his injunctions as the railroad men were, because it is a settled fact that he was controlled by big business and they squelched on him.

This is a proposition to think over and with a little cooperation plans could be made whereby it could be put into effect in one year. All a lineman does is pay dues; he gets no results. Let us either make our trade a standard paying trade or else admit that we are not on an equal with the plasterers, bricklayers, painters, hod carriers, concrete men and a few more mentally, physically, morally, financially or theoretically. Think it over; look around and see if you don't feel kind of crummy with your \$30 and \$35 per week maybe.

Louisville has something on most of the locals; she has one man that scabbed twice the same day—"Goosie" Gray by name. Not many locals can boast of that. I wonder what a man of his stripe would think of a State-wide agreement?

Would like to hear from Herringer, Stovall, Montague and a few more of the boys once in a while.

Faternally yours,
DUTCH,
Card No. 246466.

L. U. NO. 117, ELGIN. ILL.

Editor:

This is station "IBEW," located at Elgin, Ill., broadcasting late news and developments from Station No. 117. We would be very pleased to hear from the brotherhood at large as to how they receive our signals and if the wave length is satisfactory. At present our most serious interference is caused by the "twilight workers" operating without licenses and a small knowledge of the 1924 code. However, Brother Copley, our city electrician, and his able assistant, "Mickey" Walsh, are on the job and when a job receives their O. K. the property owner is assured that he has not paid for an unsafe wiring installation. Our members are suffering from spring fever and need a little silver, gold or greenback cure to synchronize them to meeting nights and to accomplish this we will plaster a fine of \$2 on any member who is absent two meetings in succession. The old gag of taking the "Sheba" joyriding out in the country and then pleading that they were out of town won't go any longer; they must be flat on their backs or else kick in with the \$2 bill, and the latter is supposed to bring hard luck to the owner.

All the members of No. 117 are in good health and working. "Mickey" Walsh got to meeting once during Lent, but we hope to see him oftener from now on. "Lize" Beverly, our ex-president, is working at Joliet and says the scale will be \$1.50

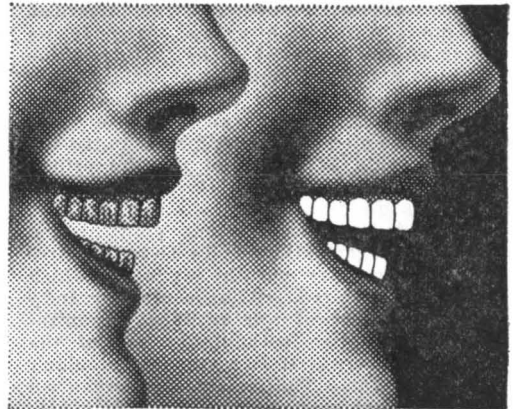
there after May 1. Brother Benson says "Lize" ought to scrap his "Henry" then and hitch his \$1.50 per hour to a "Star" and Ben knows what it costs to keep a good car.

The Carnegie medal for bravery which was expected here when Brother Walsh helped capture an old-time check raiser has not as yet appeared.

No. 117 voted down unanimously the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to death benefits and can be trusted to also knife any other measure that puts a premium on the non-payment of dues by members. If a member does not care enough for the organization or his family to keep his dues up to date the sooner he is dropped the better it is for the fraternity at large.

The writer is pleased to note that the advertisements in the WORKER are of better caliber than heretofore. With the membership of the I. B. E. W. running into the hundred thousand, the honest merchant or manufacturer should be assured that his product will be called to the attention of intelligent, prospective buyers.

"Monkey gland" dope and "58 miles on a gallon" are all bunk and, as Bro. Dave McCarthy says, "You can't fool a fly even



Tobacco Stained Teeth Instantly Whiten New Safe Way

No need now for yellow, discolored, spotted tobacco-stained teeth. Bleachodent Combination costs just a few cents and removes unsightly stains in three minutes at home. Leaves teeth white, lustrous, clean and flashing. Recommended everywhere as quicker, surer, safer than old-fashioned scouring methods which injured the enamel. Bleachodent Combination contains a marvelous mild liquid to loosen stain coats and a special paste which not only removes them, but used daily prevents formation of new stains. Only a safe mild preparation like Bleachodent Combination should be used on soft, sensitive teeth which stain and decay easily. Acts only on stains—not on enamel. Be sure to ask for Bleachodent Combination by its full name. Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories and sold by drug and department stores everywhere.

once." More power to your advertising solicitors. Show us some real goods for the money and we will buy.

Getting back to the radio business, there are more bugs pro rata in No. 117 than in any other local in the brotherhood. We have everything from crystal set to tent-tube Neutrodyne, and it keeps Brother Wood busy installing antennas. No. 117 will now sign off until our June publication. May you never work in your sleep!

A. B. A.,
Press Agent.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

In my last letter I took a rap at some of the evils in organized labor. In this letter I am going to punch the American Plan on the nose for some of its misdeeds.

As I understand it, among other things, the A. P. (American Plan) is to employ both union and non-union men on the same job, or, as their creed expresses it, to let any man work for whom he pleases, for what wages he pleases, and under any conditions he pleases. Another A. P. creed is that there will be no boycotts.

While the A. P. has other planks in its platform, we haven't the time nor space to consider them all, so we will look into the workings of the above two planks.

To start with, let's ask the American Planners a question or so. Why do we have unions, anyway? Why is this nation of ours a nation composed of small States, combined into one big United States? And why was a long civil war fought to maintain that union? Because being united the nation could better stand for the principles upon which this Government was founded.

Why do we have religious, political, and financial organizations? To be in a better position to carry out the work for which each is organized. What could any individual member of any of these organizations accomplish without the aid of the other members? It is a cinch he wouldn't get very far. The reason for organized labor is that as a body it can obtain better wages, shorter hours and better conditions under which its members work.

Now to get back to the A. P. Is it a success? Evidently not; for if it is, why are more and more localities going back to the closed shop? And why are individual members dropping out in most every locality?

One of the principal reasons that the A. P. is not a success is that it does not live up to its creeds.

In the first place, it says, Let the non-union man and the union man work side by side. All well and good, we will admit for sake of argument. But did the A. P. do this? No.

In some cases they didn't because union men who were fighting for a principle would not work with non-union men. In

other cases members of the A. P. were not allowed to hire a union man at all, which is against their creed.

And right here is where the "no boycott" clause comes into play. As labor and the public at large understand it, the boycott is simply keeping from buying from the party or concern upon which the boycott is placed. When a boycott is placed on a concern by organized labor the other business men of the community do all in their power to keep this concern doing business. They give financial aid and moral support.

The American Plan says it will not have any boycotts. Then it must have some other name for boycott, for unless a whole lot of its members are untruthful, they are being boycotted against by members of the A. P. themselves. How? They tell us that they have been compelled to join the A. P. or have their credit and financial aid cut off, and all sorts of things done to prevent their doing business. If these things are true, is not the A. P. resorting to the boycott?

Business and manufacturing concerns in all sections of the country are gradually drifting back to the closed shop, for in spite of the wrongdoings of organized labor they know the closed shop is the best. It is true, they have to pay better wages for shorter hours, but they know their men are better satisfied and will do a better day's work.

It is time capital and labor should quit fighting and get together and devise some means of diverting the troubles that occur every little while.

Are there not men on both sides big enough to put this across? I believe there are, but nothing can be done until both sides do away with a lot of selfishness and greed and put a lot more faith and trust in their fellow men.

Faternally yours,

W. H. THOMPSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The members of Local Union No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., have during the past month concluded the arbitration with the Portland Railway Light and Power Company, giving full opportunity to press the strike against the Northwestern Electric Company.

The fight will be vigorously carried on along the boycott route and continued until the company signs a similar union shop agreement as is signed with the P. R. L. and P. Co., including the wage award given below.

While Local No. 125 has not taken action to close the charter, it is desired to acquaint the brotherhood with the fact that we have plenty of idle men here to fill any vacancies that might arise for some time.

Traveling members will therefore please take notice.

The arbitration board selected by the P. R. L. & P. Company and Electrical Workers Union No. 125 has rendered its decision and while the members of the union were somewhat disappointed as to the increases, especially for linemen, cable splicers and some other journeymen, they have accepted the award in accordance with the agreement previously entered into by the company and the union to do so.

The award was made public April 4, and carried increases for most of the classifications in the agreement. Some of the increases were as follows:

Linemen, 5 per cent, new scale, \$7.56 per day; cable splicers, 5.6 per cent, new scale \$8.56; operators, approximately 10 per cent, new scale from \$6.16 to \$7.42 per day; groundmen, 17 per cent, new scale \$5.60 per day. Employees learning the trade, such as helpers and apprentices, received increases after one year's service. Employees in the automobile repair department and drivers were denied further increases. The total classifications carried an average increase of approximately 7 per cent, which will amount to about \$65,000 per year to the members of the union.

Classification	New Wage	Old Wage
Flume maintenance men-----	\$4.60	\$4.60
Helpers, construction dept.-----	4.60	4.60
Incandescent blvd. and sign clean and lamp replacer-----	4.60	4.60
Watchman and caretaker of Hawthorne bldg.-----	4.60	4.60
Apprentice auto repairman-----	4.78	4.78
Line and construction, first 6 months-----	4.78	4.78
Line and construction, after 6 months-----	5.08	5.08
Storeroom men, first 6 mos.-----	5.06	5.06
Residence and small power meter testers, first 6 mos.-----	4.60	4.60
Apprentices, line and construction after 12 months-----	5.60	5.34
Groundmen-----	5.60	4.78
Storeroom men, after 6 mos.-----	5.50	5.06
Apprentices, after 18 mo., line and construction-----	5.90	5.61
Assistant operator, class "C"-----	5.70	
Wipers-----	5.91	5.34
Apprentices, line and constr. after 24 mo.-----	6.10	5.89
Residence and small power meter testers, second 6 mo.-----	5.15	5.15
Inspectors, first 6 months-----	5.60	5.34
Truck drivers-----	5.34	5.34
Storeroom men, after 12 mo.-----	6.00	5.08
Assistant operators, class "B"-----	6.16	5.57
2nd and 3rd operators, class "D"-----	6.16	5.57
Wheel tender-----	6.16	5.57
Apprentices, line and const., after 30 mo.-----	6.40	6.16
Line inspectors, after 6 mo.-----	6.10	5.61
Pole truck drivers-----	5.89	5.89
Assistant operators, class "A"-----	6.31	5.70
Chief operators, class "D"-----	6.36	5.75
Residence and small power meter testers, after 12 mo.-----	5.90	5.15
Journeymen auto repairmen-----	6.44	6.44
2nd and 3rd operators, class "C"-----	6.52	5.89
Flume foremen-----	6.78	6.39
Line inspectors, after 1 year-----	6.60	5.89
Chief operators, class "C"-----	6.72	6.07
2nd and 3rd operators, class "B"-----	6.88	6.21
Chief operators, class "B"-----	7.08	6.39

2nd and 3rd operators, class "A"-----	7.23	6.53
Apprentices, line and const., after 36 mo.-----	7.56	7.20
Chief operator, class "A"-----	7.42	6.71
Electrical machinists-----	7.40	6.39
Journeymen metermen-----	7.56	6.20
Incandescent blvd and electric sign repairman-----	7.56	7.20
Journeymen cable splicers-----	8.56	8.10
Foremen-----	8.06	7.74
Multiple arc lamp trimmers-----	140.00	128.80
Mail and money auto truck drivers-----	138.00	138.00
Tool room men-----	152.00	139.84
Series arc lamp trimmer-----	150.00	139.84
Line patrolmen-----	164.00	161.00
Derrick men-----	161.00	161.00
Garage foremen-----	174.60	174.60
Trouble dispatchers-----	186.00	167.40
Cable testers-----	200.00	180.00
Storage battery men-----	190.00	180.00
Line inspector foremen-----	200.00	161.00
Storekeepers No. 1-----	190.00	
Storekeepers No. 2-----	210.00	171.00
Foremen at "B" & "O"-----	200.00	180.00
Foremen at "G" & "M"-----	215.00	202.50

The board was composed of Jonah B. Wise, chairman; James A. Currey for the company, and B. A. Green for the union. B. A. Green rendered a dissenting opinion in which he set forth his opinions in favor of a more substantial increase than was granted by a majority of the board.

CLARENCE NORTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

I slipped up on the April issue; so here goes for May. There sure were a fine lot of letters in the last WORKER, also some good editorials. An edition like that is a credit to editor and press secretaries. A few of the letters dealt with the home for old and disabled brothers. I for one think it one of the most worthy moves before us today and should be given preference to the cooperative insurance plan now up for passage, and ways and means should be drawn up at the next convention to further same.

Work is good here for this time of the year, the brothers have worked all winter

AUTOMOBILE MAKES 27 MILES ON AIR

An automobile goes 27 miles on air by using an automatic device which was installed in less than 5 minutes. The automobile was only making 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline but after this remarkable invention was installed, it made better than 57. The inventor, Mr. J. A. Stransky, 792 Eleventh Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

although there are a few who are not working full time at present.

We presented our bosses with our agreement for 1924, and have it signed by them. We have only two unfair contractors and they never have any men employed and what little work they pick up don't bother our bosses any. We have a strong building trades here, so they never get on any of those jobs.

We revised our by-laws for 1924 with a view to getting our members up to meetings. It sure is hard for some of the boys to break away and come up to the meeting occasionally. Mart, we meet in the same place; let's see you up for a whole meeting. Haven't you buried that hatchet yet, Art? The frost is all out now so there's no excuse. We're still looking for you.

Our charter was opened for a period of 30 days and we are going to try and get in a few shop and maintenance men. The Light Co. is still out since 1922, when the men were locked out, but I believe we could organize that bunch if we just made a little effort.

Our Building Trades Department is getting busy with the master builders and our city council (which is favorable to organized labor) in an endeavor to pass a building code ordinance. We have an electrical inspector here but that department would be strengthened with a building code.

What's the matter, Bailey, the fire escape block hasn't seen you at the meetings lately?

Alby, the pie eater, got mixed up with the B. A. last week and our shop lost a few hours work. We'll take a ride in your new car for that.

Bill wants to know when we are going to have our next picnic, as he wants to pay for the new Lizzie sedan that he just bought. He bought a son from the results of the last picnic. No chance this year, Bill.

Say, Brooks, I've called your name for nigh two years, but never heard aye. Drop in some time and let's see how you look. Omalaska's not so far distant. You too, Plym, you are from the same suburb.

Hoping the editor will favor me with space I'll quit and leave room for Batchie. You're some there, only you've missed your vocation; you shouldn't be shinning sticks.

Your for cooperation,

M. C. DOKKEN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Editor:

Just read the little book called, "The Escape of German Capital." How the Konzerns or Trusts were formed to operate all over the world. Using foreign capital under those satans' control. The Rathenau's they have control of the Allgenseine Elektrizitats Gesellschafts or electrical industries of Germany and they control the elektro-bank, and let me tell you right here before I forget, the very next day after the armistice was called for, not declared, the biggest electric trust in the United States of America for-

warded twenty-five million dollars to the electro-bank and the small stockholders of that concern, the working class, lost all their stock and the electrical trust in this country is pleading with the workers to purchase their stock at the present time, and I do hope they will not have the misfortune these poor brothers and sisters had over there. When they realized what had happened some of them pleaded through their company unions and they were shot down. It nearly caused a revolution, several hundred men and women and innocent children were killed; the working class and middle class lost all their stock.

We have one of the electrical trust officials of the United States straightening out their finances at the present time. It's a safe bet the Rathenau's and the Stinnes will not lose.

Remember, brothers, that same group of satans was the cause of the World War—for their bloody gold. They were not satisfied at seeing the war ended; they turned ministers out of office again and again, and as soon as they accepted their bloody gold; through emissaries they control Upper Silesia, Poland, Alsace, Hungary, Italy and Austria. They are not satisfied, it seems, with their power; they took another partner, his name Castiglioni, of Vienna, the man known without a heart, who starved millions in Austria, by having control of the banks and depreciating the currency of the country.

Remember, brothers, that same group of satan has the French franc down to nothing, so the working classes must pay eighty dollars on every thousand dollars they make, and that's only the beginning. God only knows what they will have to pay in a short time. That is the thanks they are getting for putting their money in private banks. It was loaned out to that satan Rathenau's alektro-bank of Germany, or Electric Trust, to be reinvested in railroads and electrical equipment throughout the world, and before they get through with the working classes of France they will pay one thousand for every thousand francs they put in those private banks and they will work sixteen hours per day and not get enough to eat in the bargain, and France is still pleading with the Morgan house of New York for a loan. I am in doubt if they will get it, because the Morgan banks are the emissaries for the Elektro Bank of Germany.

Perhaps after reading these few lines you will say, What has that got to do with the workers here? Well, I am here to inform you what they have done and what they will do.

First of all, we paid our international officers by direct payment, that is out of our own pockets as delegates to the League of Nations Conference and they returned with a unanimous report for us workers to support the League of Nations. The German Konzerns said no, and then their emissaries or agents in this country put ten and twenty thousand dollars in the campaign pot. Their papers were at work night and day, and they made a fool out of the nation by seven million majority.

Second, then a few of their emissaries got together near Baltimore with a few more honest bankers, so they could depreciate the value of liberty bonds. They had a fight and when the few honest bankers had received the count the emissaries had won. We paid them sixteen dollars on every hundred. Well, the workers said no doubt that will be the last.

Third, now comes the open shop and the American Plan propaganda. The Konzerns were very much interested in railroads and other things. Through concentration of the railroads during the war they were equipped, they were of some value. Down went the wages, but what does a little strike amount to; didn't the Konzerns make poison gas and ammunition that cost ten million lives over there? But wasn't Mr. Daugherty a great friend of Mark Hanna, so honest he could not do a wrong thing? The Konzerns needed some of our railroads. Those two union working men that were taken from their families and small children weeping, were shot in Missouri and the Missouri Railroad was in the hands of receivers. It was worth twenty million dollars, and the Konzerns got it for three million, and now the railroad will be electrically equipped so it can bring oil around so the nation can exist.

The Konzerns are very generous, especially to country papers. One man began to tell the truth to the nation. The Konzerns emissaries came on the scene at once and purchased his paper for one-half million dollars and I am informed by a brother that an attorney of the Associated Press told him the paper was worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars at the most. Any paper that is opposed to the League of Nations is receiving a few pounds of that bloody gold.

The Konzerns are the controlling principals of the cotton industries of the South, where children from four years old and up are employed. Our unions have given the biggest part of our surplus capital for years in strikes and court actions in every State in the Union against child labor. Finally, it was up to the Supreme Court for a decision. The court decided five to four the emissaries had won. Our Chief Justice had the deciding vote. Senator La Follette, tells us our Chief Justice has proved on the records of the Ballinger investigating committee, he was the man that held the same position that former Secretary Fall held and it was proven he was a scoundrel. Our Chief Justice resorted to falsification of an official in his zeal to protect Ballinger.

Let me tell a little more about the Konzerns in Germany. When they started to kill the unions and Karl Legion, their labor leader, saw he could not stop the tide, he died with a broken heart. The momentum of the facts was getting ripe because all the labor papers had been confiscated and it had to go the underground route. The Konzerns built a ship and named it Karl Legion. One of the biggest satans the Konzerns had said a few

words. Down went the workers without organization in slumber deep and sixteen hours per day and not enough to eat. The Konzerns newspapers of Germany told them all what a great man satan was for labor and his emissaries' papers of this country told us all what a great man he was. The first thing he did in life he couped a patent that a man had racked his brain to solve and he has been doing it ever since.

We have had at the present time an investigation of the oil reserved for the protection of the nation. We have good men, kind men, honest men, doing everything in their power to protect that oil for a club



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I. E. E. W.

so if the Konzerns should try to invade our shores we would not be under their iron heel. One of their emissaries for the Konzerns of Germany realized he would have to appear before the Senate investigating committee, and well you know this bird got on board a ship. He had his photograph taken laughing at the nation. He had to get his instructions from the Konzerns first on the Riviera, and cruise on their beautiful yachts and drink their whiskey and wine. Now he has returned, and you can bet your life on it the investigating committee will not get much satisfaction out of that bird, and if he should tell more than he was told to tell, you will hear of beautiful race horses sold cheap in order for him to exist.

Dear brothers, I would like to write more pertaining to this matter that concerns all workers, but I realize the space is limited, therefore I must make my letter somewhat brief. Perhaps you will say, What can we do about it; is there a remedy? Look at the cooperative commonwealth bank of Australia. That country is organized industrially and horticulturally and not a millionaire in the country. Look at England coming on and on with their labor party, because they are establishing more cooperative banks each year. Labor is credit, and credit is labor, and as soon as we can control both we own all.

All our members are working and we are taking new members at each meeting.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Local news is rather scarce at this writing, as the main event of the year—our outing—is crowding everything else out. The boys plan to celebrate on May 30 and 31, and if I live through it will report all that is fit to print.

The political pot is on the fire this year and central Pennsylvania has a lot of work to do as well as the rest of the country. For the first time in years we were able to elect a real man to Congress, and our Non-Partisan Labor League is going to try their best to send him back.

So far Representative Frank Sites has voted right on all questions affecting labor and while he is the minority party candidate for re-election, if we give him the proper backing he will go back again. There is a strong feeling that La Follette is coming out on a third party ticket this year, and if he does I know that he will get my vote and support.

Feeling the need of a central headquarters, our local Central body leased some rooms and now have two halls and a headquarters room at 25 So. Second Street. No. 143, beginning with the first Monday in May, will say good-bye to "Pete" and meet there every Monday. A lot of the boys hope their luck will change also on the new African golf links.

Hoping that everybody is working on a new scale by the time this JOURNAL reaches you.

Fraternally,
L. F. CLARK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor:

Having looked over the general run of work the past winter, this spring and the present and future, believe the outlook for work in this local's jurisdiction is very promising and all the boys reported being busy at the last regular meeting. I hope we may find this a prosperous year, and am sure we all look forward to the good time at the coming picnic. Believe the committee is working out a program and all are awaiting the event. Our worthy president is going to get all dolled up and perhaps may be there with plenty of good sport. Yes, I said good sport; not spirit. Must also comment on the wonderful attendance we have had the last few meetings. It looks good to see a full house and trust we can keep enough interesting things to talk about to bring out the boys all the time. We are moving into the new meeting hall next meeting.

We are all greatly interested in the news of the building trades settlement and the Landis award. Let's hope it is as printed.

If Brother Bushey sees this it may entice him back to the Merry Widow.

T. WILCOX,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

A few lines from L. U. No. 184 to let the Brotherhood know how things are in this vicinity. At present not so good; quite a little work but poor pay for doing it, owing to the fact that the non-union crowd is in the majority. We keep trying to convince the "nons" that their place is in the Brotherhood, and we succeed now and then. We are progressing slowly, but better slow than not at all.

As to the Keokuk-Galesburg high line, have not heard anything sure on it except that they are going to start on the Keokuk end and work this way. They don't seem to be putting out much information; so we don't know when they are going to open up the job. If it is not better than their job here it will not be much of a force, but it will afford us a good chance to do some organizing in this territory, which is badly needed, among both inside and outside men. There is plenty of work for an organizer here, and we expect to have one here this summer, but I don't envy him his job.

The State primary election is over and labor has made some gains. We could not nominate Newton Jenkins for U. S. Sena-

tor, but if the rest of the cities had done as well as Galesburg he would have gone over. He carried this city over McCormick and Deneen by about 500 majority, but Cook County fell down bad, which easily tells the tale. We are going to try again and next time we are going over the top.

Thanks, Slattery, for the letter and I hope you have received my answer. Always glad to hear from old friends.

A. W. MAZE,
President L. U. 184.

L. U. NO. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Editor:

Just a word from Local Union No. 187, of Oshkosh, Wis., to brother wire stretchers in this and other countries, and especially to those brothers who may be planning a change of location. To the latter we say, go right ahead and plan, but if you are trying to find a new location next door to the beautiful and much-wooded Miss Prosperity, just take it from us you won't find her in Oshkosh. In general, Oshkosh is a good town, but she has no use for more electrical workers. There isn't enough work here to keep the home boys out of debt.

The writer in his last letter to the JOURNAL in reporting the election of officers neglected to mention our new treasurer, Shirley Robinson, who with the aid of his pet fountain pen, has taken over the task of padding the record books. By the way, that pen is surely a true fountain pen for, judging by its size it never will run dry. They say that Shirley gets a dealer's discount on his ink—he buys in quantity. It's all right, though, Shirley, don't let 'em kid you. I heard Clarence Voigt say that if he owned that pen he would hang it under his flivver and use it as a gas tank.

Guess I'd better dead end right here before I get into more trouble than I can handle.

Yours fraternally,
FREEMAN H. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

For Sale—or will exchange for a bear with a sore head—one press secretary. For particulars apply to friend wife.

Last week while unloading some poles, one took a fit and put me and another whistle-pig into sick bay. I got a wrenched back out of it and will have an enforced vacation for a while to come. Previous to said mixup the weather wasn't much to brag about, but now that I can't get out the sun is shining in all of its spring-time warmth and glory. That is the reason for the above notice, and I wish to announce that I have just cause to growl, as the saw bones has me all wrapped up in about ten yards of this wide adhesive tape and so tightly that a gnat couldn't squeeze through. Even with that I guess I ought not complain—just suppose I had

to be dressed this way all of the time.

April foolishness day arrived on time and with it came the freak storm of the year. We had sunshine, rain, hail, sleet and snow, then came plenty of wind, thunder and lightning. All of this within nine hours. If any of you can beat that, let's hear from you.

The Easter fashion parade was staged this year between showers, but the dampness did not mar the beauty of it. Milady was there in a million different ways and the boardwalk resembled a wonderful rainbow. This year dame fashion has decreed that the gowns and wraps are to be of some vivid hue, which is a great relief to those of us who like to see a colorful throng. For the past three years the walk looked quite drab with the constant procession dressed mainly in blue, black and white.

The cake-eaters and cowboys of the drugstore variety were all in line doing their stuff garbed in these bell bottom collegian pants. Some of them were so extreme with the flowing bottoms that they would put any old-time gob to shame. If they wear those kind at college I am danged glad I never went and am deeply thankful that my kid is a girl and not one of those idiotic empty-faced simps. It is estimated that there were over 250,000 visi-

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tors here from Good Friday until Easter Monday and it is a safe bet that they left at least two million bucks with our hotels and merchants. That is a conservative guess and allows but eight dollars per person to spend.

Last Sunday we adjusted our clocks to conform with the daylight saving law, and it suits me perfectly.

The extra hour means a lot to anybody who daily uses the ocean in lieu of a tub. I know quite a few natives here who never go near the beach to bathe and I often wonder why they live here at all, as the bathing is the finest sport of the summer.

I saw the "Gavel" of No. 211 the other day and he told me that unless I gave more space and copy to that local, he was going to give me the bum's rush. So to save my fat remuneration here goes: After a series of conferences between the local's representatives and those of the contractors' association, the new agreement calling for a buck and two bits an hour was signed and went into effect on April 1. It is an increase of a dollar a day, with slight changes in the working conditions. Each conference was preceded by an informal dinner, some called it supper, while to others it was a 6 o'clock feed. Anyway, it did the trick as the local's men figured out the old saying, The way to a man's heart is through his stomach. In this case it was to the purse strings, not the heart; but it all amounts to the same thing in the long run. Take a well-fed man and give him a good cigar or cigarette and you will find him more susceptible to a hasty "Kathleen Mavourneen" than his neighbor whose dinner is not sitting pretty.

Business has perked up a bit and only four unemployed attic dusters answered the roll call this morning. That is fine considering that for the past two months there have been from ten to thirty out of luck each day. No large jobs have been started, but the contractors are getting enough jobbing and alterations to keep the boys going for a while.

Frankie "Scotch" MacNeil is all cut 'cuz I called him a little shrimp last month. Now I am asking you what else I could do when he only measures about five feet in height, a foot and a quarter wide and weighs around ninety pounds? Just the ideal measurements to make a crackerjack narrowback. What? Suppose I pick on some of the big boys like "Limb" Turner or "Bullet Proof" Cameron; they are liable to crash down on me and I am not hankering to hear the birdies sing. "Jawn" Bennett is also big and getting fatter each day, but he is too busy and good natured to bother about getting peeved. Bill Heppard, the genial financial, stands over six feet in his stockings, so that lets me out. Then there is President Eger; he is a little feller, but as I related earlier in this story, he has threatened to fire me as "associated press" Secretary, so I won't

even give him a growl. Vice President Chambers is too busy with his new Buick roadster to give a thought to anything else. Now brethren and sisters, this concludes the part of the program as far as No. 211 is concerned.

I note that my stuff has drawn favorable comment from several of my colleagues, all of which is very gratifying. Now if eight or twenty-two more of you speak up for me I may be able to convince my constituents that I am worth at least ten cents a line, and then I will do my level best to make this JOURNAL look like a New York telephone directory.

My gang—I mean those who contribute towards my largest salary—were very well satisfied with my last effort; that is, all except "Gawge" Black, who has publicly and openly stated that he intends to run me ragged when I start narrowbacking again. But it can't be done, as I only have one speed, that I call a corporation speed, and I am getting too old to acquire a new one now. I have seen some of the work installed by these so-called speed kings and the majority of it don't hold up. That goes for both branches of the trade. I worked with a lineman one time who tried to set the town on fire with his speed, but all he succeeded in doing was to get burnt himself and making it dangerous for those working with him. Speed and hot wires don't mix well.

Brother Tucker, of No. 129, writes concerning the narrowbacks and rough-necks fighting each other or among themselves. That gives me an opportunity to place my personal opinions and observations on the subject before you. I expect that many will disagree with me, but here "she am."

From close contact with both the inside and outside men I have arrived at the conclusion that it is a 50-50 affair or, in other words, each group is partly responsible for the animosity that exists today. First we will take the linemen's viewpoints. The majority of them think that it doesn't require any brains to wire a building correctly, but let them have from three to six lines of B. X., two of the same being three wire, all running into a three or four gang switch outlet and tell the lineman to splice them up, then we will see whether brains are needed or not.

After house wiring we can take a motor or a starting box that is acting up and get the hiker to clear trouble on same. I wonder how many of the rank and file and others could do it. I say, darned few, as I have met many electricians who were clever on light and power, but who could be easily stumped on motor work. It is a very simple matter to watch the wireman doing his work, but just try and do it yourself.

Now let us look at the wireman's side. About the first thing he does is to disparagingly speak of a lineman as a rough-neck, whereas if the truth were known the latter is as genteel as the wireman and the hiker

secretly if not openly resents the term so bestowed. Heaps of wiremen have told me that there is nothing to line work and only two things are required to be a good line-man—a strong back and a weak mind. As John Chinaman says, “Mebbeso” and then again I say mebbeso not. How many narrow-backs would or could go up a pole on a rainy day to replace a primary fuse or clear up trouble among the hot ones? Most of them would change their initials to C. W., meaning cold wire. Yet it is necessary that such things be done in wet weather and I say that a man with a weak mind cannot go up there and keep in the clear.

I have had two experiences with wiremen which I think are funny enough for these columns. At the time they occurred they didn't strike me as being so funny, but I will let my readers judge for themselves. The first was during the spring of 1921, when a young fellow, practically a total stranger to me, blew into town without a thin dime and came up to see me; having taken my name from the WORKER directory. I took him in, fed and housed him for a week and was instrumental through my friendship with the B. A. of No. 211 in getting him placed about three days after he arrived. During the second meal at my table the subject of narrowbacking and linework came up and he told me flatly that there was nothing to linework and any d—d fool could do it. My first impulse was to kick him out bodily. Then I figured he was only an ignorant youngster who had lots to learn. But that bimbo sure had my nanny. There he was accepting the hospitality of a lineman and belittling the latter's mode of earning the very food he was sharing. About a year after I turned over to the inside game, this bird and I worked on the same job, and to state that we got along like a couple of strange wild cats, is putting it very mildly.

Another time I blew into one of our

soft drink palaces and met up with a gang of wiremen, one of whom was a stranger to me. Upon being introduced the brother who was doing the honors said, “Mr. B— meet Mr. P—,” and turning around to another wireman said, “Bro. X— meet Bro. P—.” When I inquired as to why the mister part in regards to myself the interlocutor said, “Why, you don't belong to our union.” Naturally I was somewhat surprised and just had to set the dear brother straight on that particular instance and explained to him that I had been in this Brotherhood since before he was out of kilts. Then we all had another little drink and I went home.

Such persons are not to be censored or ridiculed, but should be taken in tow by some old timer and taught the error of their ways. Too little education is a dangerous implement in some people's hands.

When it comes to a final show down, I honestly believe that the difference in the wage scale is the real cause of the dissension. The wireman holds himself to be a better man because he receives more per diem than the lineman, and the latter resents the truth that the wireman does receive more. But I say more power to the narrowbacks for getting the money, for it's a cinch that the electrical contractors don't hand the electricians anything just for friendship's sake and all that the wiremen have gained has been through their ability to stick together in a fight. That's the whole works in a nut shell—Stick. What if you do get stuck sometimes? If the outside men would only fight shoulder to shoulder with the same “never-say-die-spirit” that is found among the inside workers, the wages of the former would be on a par with those of the electrician.

I am happy to state again that the two locals here buried the hatchet years ago, but believe me, if that Eger guy disconnects me

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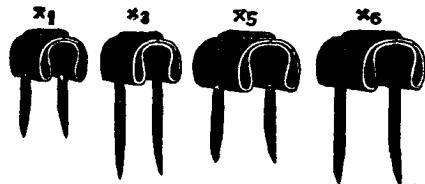
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BOSTON, MASS.

from that 37½ cents per week I am sure going to dig it up.

Brother Goode, late of the Capital City, got the sand in his shoes and has decided to homeguard here. Today he is back home packing up to bring his family to live here in the Playground of the World. I used to write of it as the Playground of America, but today I feel like annexing more territory. Goode is a close student of long and short division, but here of late he has been specializing on the "short" end of dividing.

Brother Gant who has long been known as "Speed," just because he ain't, is now carrying the sobriquet of "The Clean-up Kid." He does a thorough job and don't even leave them car fare. He took me for postage one night and I durn near missed getting my letter in on time. I reckon if his wife reads this I might as well begin to pack my "go away" bag.

A couple of the grunts discovered a shoe shining parlor that dispenses red shines from a coffee pot at fifteen cents per and white ones from the tea pot at ten cents a crack. They have been all shined up ever since.

Very sorry, Brother Smoot, but when somebody drove that aqua conveyance out from under me last February my sparring partner confiscated my private stock and I haven't been able to locate it as yet. The first time I stubbed my toe I convinced her that I needed a good antidote to counteract the poison and to settle "me noives" but upon my second offense no amount of pleadings, raving or anything else would soften her heart, and I had to go all the way down to Army's to get a bite of the tail of the dog that bit me. Since March 1, I have not looked for it as there is only a pint left and who can tell, I might get a snake bite. Why don't you try some of the brothers in California, it is nearer and if what "Red" Davis wrote me is true, it is a whole lot cheaper out there. I received a letter from him last week, postmarked Taft, in which he wrote that good "Dago red" and Jackass brandy was selling for a dollar and a quarter a gallon. Don't know what the latter is like but guess if you drink enough you become what the name implies.

Hello, Teddy Watercheck of No. 21. How the devil are yuh and what have you all been doing to the Rube? I met him the other day, the first time in four years, and durn me if I could place just which one of the Webers he was. Take better care of him, he's a valuable man.

Was very glad to see something from Local No. 51, but none of the names mentioned by Brother Holly are familiar to me. It has been a good many years since I left Peoria and grabbed myself an armful of carboxes headed for this effete East. However, I still have a hankering for news from the burg where I spent my happy kid days. In the summer I can buy the Peoria Journal from the boardwalk venders, but the winter demand is not large enough to warrant the handling of them here. I have often won-

dered if my initials still adorn the corner stone of that little red brick church at the corner of Deckman and Illinois Avenues. I chiseled them in and it was an artistic job when I got through, so was the whaling I received from my Dad when the deacons told him of it. I saw in the local papers that Peory was going to enter a young lady in the Beauty Contest held here in connection with our annual fall pageant. Well, here's luck to her whoever she may be, but she will have to be classy to say the least, if she hopes to successfully compete with the "Weenies" who have already showed here.

It's pretty soft to lie here and rough this manuscript in, but how I am going to put the white coat on is more than I know, as every time I move it feels like a thousand or eighteen little devils jabbing at the small of my back with six tined forks.

Reckon I had better pull the job or friend editor will be wishing that it was my arm instead of the back. Then, again, he may run this as a serial and that would put me in the same class as Rupert Hughes or Old and Young King Brady. So long gang.

BACHIE,

"Associated" Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Brief pick-ups while mingling with Cincy's multitude on Saturday afternoon.

Fifth Street as usual lines the most of 'em.

All shops which were vacant a year ago are now flourishing with radio supplies. Sidewalks full of radio bugs. Haberdashers exhibiting radio neckwear—however, I don't wish any.

Those not carrying home radio supplies are struggling along with large rose bushes, ferns and massive bouquets—tomorrow is Easter.

On Race Street, between Fourth and Sixth, can be seen Cincy's most fashionably dressed shoppers, while at John Street, only four blocks west, the all-creole revue is ever in order.

The old woman faker at Fifth and Homer disposed of two pairs of eye glasses and one card of collar buttons during my twenty minutes observation.

In one of the drug shop windows a young man about 21 and well developed is exhibiting he-corsets.

In the next block under the same management an old artist will paint to order—while you wait—landscape scenes in oil at one dollar and a half a picture.

I have mentioned previous to this writing that one of the busiest spots on Fifth Street is the Song Shop. The help here have mastered their profession much better than many who have chosen other followings to earn a livelihood. They sing and play any song upon request without referring to either words or music, and do it courteously.

A young delicate creature (about 45) with bobbed hair and flapper outfit, rushes into my favorite shoe shining shop with a pair of green slippers wrapped in newspaper—giving orders to have them dyed black—it is possible that one of our many reformers has reached her!

A burly colored youth snatches a woman's purse at Fifth and Race—pursued over Race by a traffic officer followed by hundreds of excited shoppers. He was finally run down at the Arcade. A sudden transformation had taken place—the negro's complexion was now about the same shade as the traffic officer's cap.

A motorman violates traffic signals and defies the officer to arrest him. The officer cites him and wins.

Quite prominent during "Base Ball Extra" rush hour are the Times-Star's ten new delivery trucks, all bearing the Willys-Knight name plate. This should be a hunch to all you prospective car buyers.

The Electric Shop on Fourth Street exhibits the largest loaf of raisin bread ever baked—72 inches long, 12 inches wide, weighs 150 pounds and contains 60 pounds of raisins. Courtesy of Banner Baking Company.

Quite a change at 12th and Walnut—the old cafe and union headquarters are slowly being converted into a ten-story building to be used for light manufacturing purposes. The Idle Hour Club is now doing business at 1330 Walnut. It was at one of these sessions that the startling discovery was made to beat the supply man. By simply inserting a binding screw in the unused terminal of a three-way flush switch—presto you have a four-way. I will be pleased to broadcast any further discoveries which may develop.

The recent "get together" affair, pulled off at Dutties, when we were honored by the presence of the Electrical Inspectors

from the Cincinnati Fire Prevention Bureau, offered much for my notebook, but I failed to get it, as I was ordered home before the evening had reached an hour worthy of mention. I understand, however, that everybody, especially the inspectors, were well entertained. 'Nuf sed.

My final paragraph concerns the coming month (June), the most important month of the year for No. 212. Election will be in order. Big things have transpired during the past year and in every respect they have been capably handled by the present official body. Business of even greater importance will be transacted during the coming year and I use this means personally to solicit your support for the old administration to a man. I do this in absolute sincerity, with no selfish purposes whatever, but with my heart and soul in the old outfit as it always has been and for the welfare of each and every individual member. (Thanx!)

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 218, SHARON, PA.

Editor:

Well, here it is time for a letter and I have forgotten everything I wanted to say. Oh, yes; I didn't write last month because I wanted to leave room in the JOURNAL for everybody else but I see there would have been lots of room for my little saying. We succeeded in getting 38 letters in the JOURNAL out of a possible 800. I noticed two new ones—one from Local No. 41 and one from Local No. 106. Let's all try again.

I will try and give you a little dope on what we are trying to do in the valleys of this jurisdiction. The building trades in the valley here are getting back

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on their feet again, but that does not help the poor old lineman to fight his battle. Of course we don't need much help as we have no capital to fight, but never mind, we are still plugging along and will get some place some day. At present we are having some little feeling on the Johnson hot stick and clamp. We would like to hear from some of the other locals on this, as any information given will be very much appreciated by Local No. 218.

Yes, it is a fact, we have started to work on our agreement, but I can't give you any hope on it as yet, but hope to in the near future. It is hard to say just what is coming off around here, but from all appearances it is O. K., as they are hiring all the linemen they get. We are just going to start another new job, so we are not worrying at present. We have lots of work in sight.

In my last letter I gave thanks to the Grand Office for the two organizers they sent into our jurisdiction, but at the time of this writing they have failed to appear on the scene. Would ask all worthy brothers if by chance they happen to see Brothers McIntyre or Case please tell them what train they may take to come to Sharon, as it is possible they are either lost or have forgotten that Sharon is in the United States. So if you see them please steer them this way. They were due here October 8, 1923; postponed until February 24, 1924. You can readily see why we are so anxious about our brother organizers.

The glad tidings seem to be here at last; the sun is shining on both sides of the fence. There are lots of feet getting itchy, but stay your hand, brother, for the summer is short. Of course my feet are normal, but I would like to hear from some of the locals about some of the big jobs that are going on. I have been wondering what the year of 1924 is going to mean to the electrical worker. I am afraid not much if some of us don't wake up and get on the job, as closed shops seem to be getting fewer year by year. Pretty soon it will be, "Yes, we have no closed jobs." So all you brothers who have any organizing power had better start to using it. This does not exclude our Grand Officers and organizers, for the way things seem to be going we have quit practicing organizing altogether, and it seems as though the big power companies are noticing this in all parts of the country. So my advice to the I. B. E. W. is to show a little more pep on organizing. I sincerely hope that this letter will offend no one, but will be given careful consideration, as it is plain to any member of this organization that we are years behind with our organizing. Let's wake up, one and all, and just see what we can do to cope with the situation. Thanking you for your best endeavors, I beg to remain an ever-ready worker.

V. B. SKAGGS.

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Editor:

Things around here are about the same; work seems to be picking up, all the brothers seem to be working at some kind of jobs, still there are a few brothers walking the street—out of work. Business around here is poor. The writer has been loafing for three days now and he hopes things will pick up for every one.

I have heard some unkind remarks about the dues being raised. Now if these same creepers that are hollering about the dues being raised would come to the meetings of the local they would soon find out why the dues had to be raised. It is the same old cry; you do not attend the meetings of your local union, therefore you do not know what is going on in the local. You have no one to blame but yourself if things do not suit you. Do not holler on the street corner, but come to the meetings and holler your head off; this is the place for it, not in the shops or the street corners.

There is also another matter I would like to call to the boys' attention: If you owe one fine Brother Jim Griffin or myself cannot take your dues. Try and keep that in mind, brothers; also it is not our fault if you do not attend the meetings. So do not blame Jim or the writer if you have to pay the fine. It was only last month I got in wrong with the local for not making a member come across with his fine, but I will promise you it will not happen again.

Have you read the new Labor paper? It is called the Weekly Labor News. Brothers, read it and then pass it along the line; it is the only real Labor paper in this town. It is the workers' friend, so push it, for it is worth while having.

It was quite a surprise to hear our business agent was about to resign. I wish to say I was very glad the local would not accept his resignation. It is time we rallied around the business agent and give him all the support we can. I am sure all the union brothers will and the rest of the gang we do not care anything about.

I would like to congratulate Brother Bachie on being the best press secretary and the highest paid in the U. S. A. and in Atlantic City Locals Nos. 210 and 211. The members of that city must be proud of their secretary. I will say in answer to Brother Bachie I did try and square myself with some of the boys and their wives, but I guess I did not make good, for once in a while I get a dig now. So you see, Brother Bachie, I am still in wrong with the Henrys. You get me, brother, I hope. The members of Local No. 224 are getting along O. K. with the new code rules. Everything will turn out fine, boys, once you get on to it.

It is nearly time some one started to say something about a clam bake. It is about this time of the year some one starts

to talk of it, but it never seems to happen. The local would like to see some of the brothers that were at the last smoke-talk come to the meetings and help to pay for it. Do not let the same gang pay for everything.

I see Oliver Santos believes two can live as cheap as one. Well, Oliver, the local wishes you and the Mrs. the best of luck.

Now that John Lynch is a "journey," the writer spotted him in a new "Lizzie." There must be money in the electrical business, John, or else you have a good foreman in Mr. Jim Murphy. I guess I have said enough, so I will close, with best wishes to the officers and the Brotherhood in general.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY GLEASON.

L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

After an absence of two months, I again come to life. Work in this burg is anything but the best. The bad weather has been holding up everything for some time. This has caused quite a surplus of labor in our line. Quite a few of the boys are only working half time and some are not doing that well. Due to the unusual number of men out of employment here, we have been forced to put in effect the 90-day clause. So we would advise all brothers to steer clear of Asheville.

Bro. Jack Matthews has been in a hospital for some time. Had a very delicate operation performed, but we are glad to say he is improving at present, and we hope he will be out soon.

Hats off to Brother Capelle, of No. 103. We read your letters with much interest. We have some "twilighters" in this burg, too, but we are fighting them mighty hard.

F. A. NEESE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

Local No. 252 has for some time neglected to contribute to the WORKER, which fact was brought up at our last meeting. This is another favorable sign of renewed interest.

The past year has been good in this locality. All our members have had steady work, and sickness and accidents have been negligible. Our membership has doubled and under the leadership of Bro. Lee Tator, in the chair, and Bros. Ed. Hines and Bruce Krum, secretaries, the business of the local has run along smoothly.

The prospects for the coming year do not look so good, but some good jobs may materialize. Election time is at hand and let us hope all I. B. E. W. men will pay more attention and study to their elections, as surely it is part of their

citizenship, and in the future the workers must have representatives.

CLIFFORD WOOD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

Editor:

I must hurry this letter up or otherwise it will not be published in the May WORKER. Owing to other matters I have been very busy this month and did not get around as early as I do other times in writing to the JOURNAL.

Nothing of much importance has been doing since last month, so for that reason I will not have much to write about. Several members of this local assembled at the writer's home the other evening and invited the out-of-the-city members who are working on the Northwestern Ore Docks. The object of the meeting was to arrange some way and prepare a scale of pay so that when the contractors who successfully bid on the Soo Line Ore Dock commence work they will be asked to sign for the running scale. A committee was appointed to draw up a scale and have it ready for our next meeting for approval. The following out-of-the-city members attended the meeting: T. A. Jackson, St. Paul, Minn.; Phil. Forciea, St. Paul, Minn.; G. L. Bronk, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Mickle and J. W. Frigo, of Chicago. Joseph De Rocher, a former member of this local but now of Chicago, also attended the meeting. After the meeting the writer's wife prepared a light lunch for the visitors and after partaking of the eats and a few selections on the player piano, and later a few tricks performed by "Tramp," the trick mascot dog, the members departed for their homes, declaring that the evening was a most pleasant one. There were several card hounds who stuck until a late hour, but they reported money out for doing so. In connection with the party Mrs. Talaska wishes to extend to the boys who remembered her with the large box of bon bons her kindly thanks. It was a complete surprise when the package was delivered.

I wish to inform the members that Brother Bowles was transferred over to Washburn, Wis., to take charge of the local plant, which was taken over by the Lake Superior District Power Co. Here's hoping that Russel will cut the buck. More luck to you, Russel.

Brother Benson announces the birth of a young lineman who was born a week ago. Hinnie says that the youngster is strictly a card man. He will be if he is anything like his papa. May the members extend to Mr. and Mrs. Benson their hearty congratulations. Brother Manley mentioned something on the same subject, but I don't believe him.

From the latest returns I understand that Brother Parson, from the South, is returning to his native land. We'll be glad to see you, Dan.

Fraternally yours,
S. J. TALASKA,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

Editor:

Immigration has been a problem of vital importance for many years. It involves many side issues, not the least of which is the class of people who emigrate to this country. Europe's motto for many years has been, "Dump our garbage into the world's cess pool." Yes, that is what this United States of America has been christened, "Europe's cess pool," and I am ashamed to admit that in many cases we have deserved the name. It cannot be said that as a whole emigrants to this country constitute the better class of Europeans. The majority constitute the dregs of European society.

Then, too, it cannot be said that as a whole emigrants make good citizens. There is, of course, a reason for this. It lies in the fact that the more intelligent of them before coming to this country have an exalted idea of the United States and its system of government. They believe in the Constitution

and the Declaration of Independence, and so forth, but when they arrive a sad disillusionment takes place. Instead of a democratic form of government, they find a "Government by injunction," the Supreme Court defying and disregarding the Constitution; ward bosses and Hellens stuffing the ballot boxes and intimidating the voters, and kindred evils. These things react on the foreign mind in a far different way than they do on the American mind. While the average citizen knows that these things are taking place day in and day out, his mind, through constantly letting George do his thinking for him, does not realize the fact that he is no longer a free man in the sense of the Declaration of Independence. He, therefore, does not truly recognize the danger. But the foreigner has lived in a country where oppression is the general rule for the worker, and he is therefore keenly interested in matters of government. But when his ideals are shattered, he is thrown into a state of despondency which makes him an easy mark for

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ADDRESS, CHAS. P. FORD, I. S.

the radical who advocates the change of government by violence. The foreigner is not to blame. We are.

In fairness, however, to many foreigners, I want to say that in my personal experience in handling men in labor troubles, I have found them to be far more tenacious to principle than the Anglo-Saxon. The Jap is excluded from this, he is a natural born scab. I have worked with Americans, Greeks, Italians, and Slovacs in strikes and have almost invariably found that the American was the first to rat.

The illiterate foreigner is a friend of the crooked politician in that he, like many of his American brothers who are supposed to be educated, will lend his aid to the election of his enemies by calmly making an X in the circle at the top of the ballot for whichever party his ward boss instructs him to. He is a "Finger" not a "Brain" voter.

To get the angle of the immigration question that affects labor directly, consider the case of the importation of Asiatics by the Southern Pacific when it was building its lines. In considering this case I am going to designate the majority of the people of the United States as "labor," because it is a positive fact that labor, whether manual or mental, does constitute the vast majority of our population.

To begin with, labor furnished the capital with which to build the Southern Pacific lines. It did this by first giving the Southern Pacific a land grant called a right of way and then bought this land back from the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific then commenced to import Asiatics to build the lines and labor immediately protested, which it had a right to do since it had provided the money to build the lines and was entitled to all the consideration. It did not provide money for the purpose of paying the wages of Asiatics. It took its grievances to the business men, but was only laughed at. Why should business men worry about labor's trouble, it was not hurting them. The result was that the Southern Pacific built its lines with "tea and whiskey" and the tea wasn't drank by the Irish either. Here was Asiatic labor in competition with white labor, and white labor lost because it could not live on a standard of living with the Asiatic. Rice and tea were all right for the Jap, but a white man needs a beefsteak once in a while. Here was the first real issue of labor on the immigration question. It is just as much an issue today as it was then.

Business would not interfere in the question until the Jap ceased to be a laborer competing with white labor and became instead a business man competing with American business. Then legislatures began to act, for, were not their masters being hurt? Alien land laws and kindred legislation soon began to appear upon statute books and curtailment of immigration was demanded. Especially Asiatic immigration. That has been the rule for many years of our legislative bodies, non-interference as long as immigration is only in competition with American

labor, but interference when it is interfering with American business interests.

The present Congress, being Republican, should pass a rigid and restrictive immigration law, since the Republican party has always stood for a protective tariff. The party has always maintained that we must have a high protective tariff to protect our "infant industries," which same have to be shaved and put into knee pants when held up to public view. Now, a protective, or any kind of tariff, is represented by a monetary assessment levied upon certain imported commodities. Despite the Clayton Act, labor is in essence a commodity. I should say labor power, since it is placed upon the open labor market and bought by the highest bidder and is sold to the highest bidder by the laborer for a certain remuneration. A monetary tariff could hardly be applied to an individual; therefore, it must take some other form. The only logical form that it can take to be of any use and fulfill its mission as a tariff is "restricted immigration." Restricted immigration gives labor the same protection against foreign competition that the monetary tariff gives to business. A just government should not discriminate, but afford equal protection to all.

To place this phase of the question before you in a concrete form, study this problem and tell me in the June WORKER where you, as a member of labor get any protection.

Question. There are two ships entering New York harbor. The Leviathan carries a full cargo of immigrants and the Merchant Prince carries a full cargo of dutiable merchandise. Both ships discharge their cargoes upon the dock, but before the cargo of the Merchant Prince can be placed upon the market the tariff must be paid. The Leviathan's cargo, however, is duty free and can be immediately placed upon the market. Business has been protected, but where is labor's protection?

Answer. Where?

Yes, if the Republican party wishes to prove its claim that it is the people's party and therefore is worthy of the people's support, it must pass an immigration law that will afford the people protection against foreign competition. Total exclusion for five or ten years would be better than restriction, but that is asking too much of our "public servants."

If I don't pull the switch, Brother Ford will think that a perpetual motion machine has at last been invented and consign all my labor to the waste basket. So, she's pulled till June.

Elucidated by the Goat of 291,

R. E. SMOOT.

L. U. NO. 297, EMPORIA, KANS.

Editor:

Our local, a little local of a dozen members and young, only six months of age, is Local No. 297, but dear reader we are on the big map of electrical industry and are

holding our own, but not much more. With the opening of spring we hope things will improve.

A very pleasant surprise, an April Fool surprise, was given March 31, at the close of our local meeting. It was dark and a good night for a surprise. The wives of the members of Local No. 297 gathered at the home of the Financial Secretary and prepared a social time of cards mingled with pop corn and apples and other stuff resembling solder paste, but it was sure good.

It was decided to have a spread at some member's house once a month, and if you think we don't have a good time just drop in and attend one of our spreads. The ladies are now talking about applying for a charter and organizing a Woman's Auxiliary to the I. B. E. W. which might not be such a bad thing to do.

Nuff said; good night; change of reels next show.

Fraternally yours,
HOWARD PICKETT,
Financial Secretary
and Business Agent.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Work in Casper and vicinity is good at present. There is quite a gang working in the oil fields and looks good for more linemen when the weather opens up. Inside work is not so good at present, as we have a 90-day clause, which will continue till work is better.

Our new agreement went into effect the first of April, with all the shops signed up but one, and paying the ten "bucks" for eight hours.

The drawing we are putting on for the benefit of Bro. A. F. Zednick is turning out fine and we hope by next issue to the WORKER we can name the lucky bird that will win the fishing outfit. It is going to be the best we can get. I hope I will be able to eat some of the fish caught with that outfit, for it will mean a trip, as none of the boys of No. 322 are going to buy a chance, so it will be sure to go outside of Casper. We appreciate all you have done so far, and will also appreciate what any of the rest of the locals will do. In a number of the answers we have received the need of a national home is urged. Let's all pull together and make it a reality and make it as good or better than any home of its kind. Let's go!

The committee as a whole appreciates all the good luck and best wishes we have received in our letters from different Locals, and wishes the same to all in return, and if you need our help at any time we will do our best. All who may read this please tell your Locals to be sure to send your stubs back, as some of the Locals have not. For those that do not we will insert duplicate numbers to take their places at the time of drawing. Please save

us all the extra work you can, as it takes time to put on a drawing of this kind.

With best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GAUNTT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 405, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Editor:

I notice some of the writers keep on mentioning the home for aged members. Let's keep at it until time for the convention and maybe we can do some good for the old members of the Brotherhood before they die. We would like to hear from some more of the scribes on the home proposition.

I notice also some of the scribes are kicking about their jobs because the locals make them write a letter to the WORKER every month. Local No. 405 makes their scribe write one every week for our local labor paper. If you think it is hard to write one every month, try to dig up something every week. The editorials in the WORKER help me out a lot. When I can't get anything else, I cut out a good editorial and run it, and most of the boys don't know where I got it, as a lot of them never read the WORKER.

Brother Sollday, of No. 2, has a good one in the April issue. He said a lot when he said no one ever went away from No. 2 without help. Old No. 2 has had a lot of hard sledding, but they never hang out the crepe and will always find something for anyone who needs help. The writer knows of times when old No. 2 could have shut the gate via the famous Article 9 route, but they did not do it.

After a hard winter Iowa is beginning to dig itself out of the snow banks, and it looks a little like spring. Prospects for big jobs here are not good this spring, but there are a lot of small houses, so I guess we can lay away the hickies and limber up on a boring machine to the tune of about 25 outlets for 8 hours. That is about the rate they have been following for years. On June 1 the all-conduit service goes into effect and maybe we can drop off a couple of outlets.

There is only one thing good about working in Cedar Rapids—we are well organized here—only a couple of weed hoppers on the outside, and they don't do much work. All our shops are signed up, so we have that much to be thankful for, anyway. No. 405 is going to have a blow-out soon. When we do have one we have a good one. Brother Brown is some engineer when it comes to running a blowout. He refuses to give out anything until the night it is to come off, so I will have to wait until next month to tell you about it.

Glad to note that the scribe for No. 210-211 found the latch-string out and the welcome mat right side up again. Was a little worried about him. Thought maybe

he might have to take to the road and we would lose him as a scribe. Men who can put a page or so every month in the WORKER are hard to find. Let's hear from him on the home for aged members some time when he is feeling old himself.

Glad to see my old friend, J. H. Cannon, of No. 584, remembers me. It seems good to hear from the old boys once in a while.

Fraternally,

JACK ARMSTRONG.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

In the absence of Press Secretary Stewart, who is on sick leave, I will try to fill his place again.

I want to thank the brother secretaries who take the time and trouble to answer letters, as I think it shows the right spirit of unionism. A great many times it is very important that the secretary should answer promptly for the benefit of the organization.

Everything in Montgomery is about the same. There are no members out of a job and Local Union No. 443 is taking in new members all the time and is getting the best of the inside men lined up and hopes to get in all that are any good soon.

The A. P. Company has about got the big cutover done, and it looks bad for some of the 1922 and 1923 models. Montgomery has as fine a white way and as clean looking main street from the Capitol to the depot as anybody's town.

How about the Home? Let's get busy and start something, for there are a great many of the members that will be in line for a home soon.

It looks as if there would be some building here this season. With best wishes to the officers and members of the Brotherhood, I am

Fraternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,

Secretary.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

Well, well, if it ain't old No. 494. Better late than never is the saying; so don't go away now.

This is one time when the press secretary of this local was notified by the motion route to get an article in the WORKER or contribute to the coffers of Local No. 494 the sum of five shekels for the non-performance of his duty.

All the brothers are well here, except Chas. Hansen, our financial secretary, and Joseph Gamble, who are at the present time confined to a berth in a hospital. The boys here wish them a speedy recovery and lots of elbow grease for the hicky. There is one other progressive move that we wish to call the brothers' attention to, and that is the appointment of a legislative committee who have adopted the 20th cen-

tury labor adage, Reward Your Friends and Punish Your Enemies.

Perhaps some of the more vigilant readers of our JOURNAL will recall the primary boycott that this Local and the Federated Trades Council has placed against the so-called "Eline's" who manufacture chocolate bars mainly, and other food products. I think most of the brothers are familiar as to the size of this plant, as a panoramic view of it appears on a lot of their advertising matter. This particular job was non-union from stem to stern and, believe me, brothers, they are beginning to feel it; thanks to the moral and cooperative support of our affiliated crafts. I will give an illustration: Every package of Eline's contains a certificate which can be redeemed in units of tens for more goods, or cash if local statutes prohibit the issuing of premiums for coupons.

Their explanation for this procedure to the retailer is based somewhat on this line: We are offering these certificates to the dealer as an incentive to push Eline's products to the public and take this means of reimbursing you for your additional efforts towards the sale of Eline's products.

This is the only concern of its kind, to my knowledge and belief, that uses this sort of sales promotion in the chocolate bar line. So you can see, brothers, our work is not for naught, as most of the general public is so prone to believe, when it comes to attacking the principles of organized labor through the humiliation of their standards. So ever remember that Eline's are the standard bearers of that insidious piece of propaganda, the open shop American plan, and every nickel and dime spent for their products is an additional shackle on the hands and feet of organized labor.

I trust that the brothers will take it to heart and help the cause for which we are united.

Fraternally yours,

E. H. BAUMANN,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Owing to the fact that it is getting near the first of the month I will endeavor to attend to my official business which consists of getting a few lines to the WORKER. There is nothing much to write as it is just about the same as the past, but the prospects are that all of the boys will be working steady in the near future.

One thing of real importance is that one of our members has seen fit to go into one of the "rat" shops. I understand from our Business Agent that this man came to town with a withdrawal and went to work in a "rat" shop, but the local listened to his hard luck story and straightened him out at that time. Now, on April 11 there was a long

letter read on the floor, written by this man, charging the Business Agent with discriminating against him. He also stated at that time that a copy of same had gone to the General Office. Instead of fighting his case in a legal manner he stated later that he had sent a telegram to the General Office to pay no attention to his letter and on the following Monday he went to work in an unfair shop. I personally know nothing of the first part of the story, but I do know all about the last part, and my opinion is that if he had started out right he would not have had any trouble. It looks like a plain case of work regardless of the card. So we are probably better off without such a man. Now that the story is told I will give the name of the villain—he is one C. J. Lines; initiated in Local No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn., April 17, 1923; card number 504985. We ask all locals to remember this name and number; also that Local No. 584 has a \$500 assessment against same.

Well, that's that, and I suppose about all for this time, so I will stop now and go to bed. With best wishes for all,

Faternally,

J. H. CANNON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 596, CLARKSBURG, W. VA. Editor:

Just a line or two from No. 596. Everything is moving along here very nicely now, most of the boys are busy and at times rushed for a day or so. In all the years of No. 596, there has never been a time when the agreements were signed without a hitch; even the armature shop, and I understand it is the only one in this State that is signed and working a closed shop and I hope all the boys will boost for Hickie, as he is a member of No. 596. While our membership is small, there is not much on the outside that is desirable to have in. We have only one open shop and that is our ex-member, C. Ray Connors, who runs the "scabiest" kind of a shop, with both plumbers and electricians. All contractors signed without a protest, practically; our scale for the coming year is \$1.25 per hour for journeymen. One contractor made the statement that we had the highest scale in the United States or Canada and I could not contradict him, because I didn't know. I think it would be a fine thing to have the scale and conditions in each city, whether closed or open shop, published in the WORKER. It seems that the contractors can get such information from some source. It surely would be possible for us to get the same information through our JOURNAL.

H. HATHAWAY.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J. Editor:

Brother Lewis has worked hard and finally succeeded in bringing the contractors in harmony with the electrical workers. He also reports that he is doing all in his power

to have in force a city rule whereby all contractors will be licensed.

It is hoped this rule will be favorably acted upon, as it will put an end to the overnight, curb stone and bicycle contractors. This type of contractor is a burden to the industry, and the sooner they are rooted out the better.

The first snow of spring kept a majority of the members indoors, but it is hoped the coming meetings will be well attended.

After a certain lively meeting, a story was told by one of the members which would have fitted better at the meeting than on the corner. So, for the benefit of those who weren't present, it shall be repeated.

"A farmer was having some trouble with his garden. It seems every time he planted a bird was sure to destroy the seed. One day, while going his rounds, he noticed a bird and went for his rifle. When he returned the bird was chirping in a nearby tree, so the farmer just merely followed his advantage and shot the bird.

"Moral: Don't do too much chirping when it isn't necessary."

Don't forget, the cards are being punched and you are the one who will feel it if you don't attend the meetings.

Some may be terribly disappointed, but there is no truth in the report that bathing will be permitted in the Rahway River. It seems strange this report should follow the news of a raid made upon an isolated dwelling along the river. In making the "stuff" the moonshiners used the river water.

The other evening two young men of this local met two young women along Elizabeth Avenue and, as strange as it seems, forgot to ask their names. Now, Kuegel doesn't care to associate with anyone that he doesn't know by name and made the motion they should know each other better.

The young lady informed them, "Iona Carr."

Fielder was anxious for a ride and said, "Let's go."

The local wishes to extend to Brother McFadden, its most heartfelt sympathy, on the recent death of his daughter. It must have been a hard blow but the Lord knows best.

Yours fraternally,

V. J. TIGHE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND. Editor:

All brothers coming to Fort Wayne stay away from the Indiana Service Co., as the job is no good. The City Light and Telephone Companies are all right. There are only three brothers working at service job at present. Seven of our brothers got laid off, or canned in other words, and they are all working with the City Light now. We are waiting for an Organizer from the International. So stay away from the service job.

Yours truly,

BROTHER LOTZ,
Press and Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 756, FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Editor:

Well, here I come again and without very much news this time, for things have been rather dull since I wrote my last letter.

We are still out against the West Penn System here in Fairmont, and the way the thing looks now we may be out for quite a while yet before a satisfactory settlement is reached. All of our men are working at something they can make a living at and are doing very well, but the strike is now in its eleventh month, and some of the men are getting rather anxious to return to work, because our biggest business in this State has gone to the bad and that is the coal mines. Hardly any mines are working and what are working are only working two and three days per week, and of course that hurts all other business, but the men are still fighting gamely and getting on the best they can. The following men have returned to work for the West Penn to date and are "scabbing" on the rest of the members of the local union: H. D. Ross, H. E. Richardson, J. D. O'Neil, Harry Davis, Harry F. Davis, James Fleming, Irwin B. Smith, Denzil Robinson and former Bro. Clyde Darrah, who came out with us, he being a foreman and came out voluntarily, and loafed with the boys and then carried information to the company, and then went back to work and was given the position of superintendent of the Clarksburg Lighting and Power. A regular yellow dog.

We are still working hard to get the inside men reorganized, there being only three or four at the present time carrying cards at inside work. I believe that in another two weeks we will have all of them with union cards and those that do not get cards will have a very hard time finding work.

I saw in the April issue of the WORKER that Morgantown is still on the map and working hard to have their town 100 per cent organized in the electrical trade, and I hope that they succeed, as they are in the liveliest city in the State, it being the home of our State University, business being good there the year round. I hope while they are at it, they will make life hard for some of the men that the West Penn employ down in their territory.

Bro. William ("Bill") Joice was with us about two weeks ago, coming in from Pittsburgh where he is employed by the Duquesne Light and Power. The boys were glad to see Bill, as he always has something new and has been of great help to the boys during our strike, he only recently having gone to Pittsburgh. He came near creating a panic when he was here last. It seems as if he had partaken of too much moonshine or ether, I don't know which, but anyway, Bill had the floor the most of the evening.

Bro. C. R. ("St. Louis") Boyles has taken out a withdrawal card from our Local. Clarence got a little peeved because of some action taken by the Local and he proceeded to leave us flat. We were sorry to see him go, and I hope that he will take steps in the near future to reinstate with us, as I believe he acted too hasty. Brother Boyles is one of the vice-presidents of the State Federation of Labor.

Bro. Harry Sturm has a number of houses at Monongah to do and is real busy.

Brother Collins, the mayor of Bellview, is busy, and he must be making plenty of money, as I saw him out in a new car today. What is the matter, Brother Collins, are you afraid in the dark? We never see you at meetings any more. You had better look us up or you will forget where the meeting place is.

Bro. D. L. Mayers, our brother who has a complete electrical shop on Meredith St., is running for justice of the peace, and I believe he would make a good one. All you boys had better help Brother Mayers out because those fast automobiles you own might get you in wrong and I expect he would let you down easy if brought before him.

Any of you brothers wanting to find our worthy president, Brother Bucy, stop in at Pierce and Harr pool room on the main drag and you will find him. He will be there until about the fourth of October or until the baseball season closes. He is the official scorekeeper down there.

I expect I had better quit, as I am taking up a lot of space and we want to hear from every one.

Wishing for the success and increased membership in our great organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. WILSON,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 763, OMAHA, NEB.

Editor:

This is my first attempt at writing a letter to be published in the WORKER.

It has been a long time since anyone in Local No. 763 has written a letter, so the writer will try his luck. We can report progress, for in the last five months we have doubled our membership from 37 members to about 70. This was accomplished by each member making himself a business agent for about five months. This could be accomplished in every local if each brother would pick himself some poor blind person working at electrical work who has not seen the light and try to educate him or her along the lines of organized labor. We have a committee lined up now to go before the Nebraska Power Co. for an increase in wages and some better working conditions. We expect a small increase, and some changes in conditions, also Saturday afternoons off.

In regard to the referendum on the new insurance, personally I think it would be a fine thing, especially for the married members, and in fact all members who have anyone depending on them.

The I. B. E. W. has made a wonderful showing in two years and a half with our Benefit Association, which was so strongly opposed after the St. Louis Convention. Now, brothers, if we can make a success in our Benefit Association at ninety cents a month, what could be done in an old line insurance with a larger field to work in?

I hope the membership will use their best judgment and give the International Office power to start such an insurance as soon as the necessary business can be taken care of.

Business is not so good around here, the Light and Phone Co. are building joint lines, but Ma. Bell has a Chief grunt and a bunch of Wops setting poles and probably one line-man and from three to five students in each gang. They pay all the way from three to six dollars a day.

The Street Railway is also a wonderful job here in Omaha. Our wonderful Chamber of Commerce should be and is proud of it. Why? They pay the linemen six dollars and fifty cents a day, but they give them ten hours to make it in.

The Continental Gas and Electric is another outfit to be proud of. They pay five dollars and fifty-five cents a day but, like the Street Railway, they give the boys a lot of time to make that five and five-fifty.

The Hennington Engineering Co. is in the same boat with the two just mentioned. So brothers if you should see any advertisements for men by any of the above mentioned companies, be governed accordingly.

Fraternally,

M. J. MOONEY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA

Editor:

For land's sake, a note from Winnipeg sounds like a message from Mars. Well, brothers, we are just getting thawed out from our little winter and are now looking for three months of summer. Work is about the same around here—slack. No new jobs coming off, only the ordinary maintenance; looks like we had settled down to the old homeguard city. Still I may say we are not losing ground. We have just signed up for another year at 89 cents per hour and an eight-hour day; for linemen and splicers 94½ cents and a few better conditions. Am very sorry to say that we lost one of our faithful brothers last February—the late Bro. John S. McDonald, who was financial secretary. It needs no words of mine to tell the many brothers who knew him what a faithful brother Jack was in the many years we have known him. I may say that we have had some very pleasant smoking concerts during the winter months (smoking I said). The smoke usually gets thick about midnight, but after all we had a real royal time and everybody went home happy. "Pussyfoot" tells us that beer is injurious to the health of human beings, but I guess that don't cover linemen. Why shouldn't we be happy when it's legal to buy beer and liquors in Manitoba?

Well, brothers, I don't think I have any more news this time—only to wish every brother of the I. B. E. W. health, happiness, success and good luck.

Fraternally yours,

E. BONNETT,
Press Secretary.

FIGHT HIGH PRICES BY COOPERATION URGE CHURCH AUTHORITIES

Attacking the "retailers and landlords in the cities who are charging so much more than wholesale prices justify," the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference calls on workers to organize cooperatives to eliminate profiteering and lower the high cost of living.

"The cost of living in American cities," the Department points out in the figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "is much higher than wholesale prices justify. Wholesale prices are 54 per cent higher than in 1913, while the cost of living is higher by 73.2 per cent.

"These figures are for the cost of 1923, but the difference between wholesale and retail prices has existed since the deflation of 1921," says the Department, "since 1920 wholesale prices have fallen from 126 per cent above the 1913 level to 54 per cent. Retail prices have fallen from 100 per cent to 73 per cent above the cost of living in 1913.

"This does not mean that all this is profit to retailers, landlords, etc. Some of the

goods they sell now were bought at the high prices. Yet noting this fact and noting that the retail cost of doing business do not all change with the change in wholesale prices, the cost of living is still exorbitant. * * * Something is wrong.

"To remedy this the Bishop's Program of Social Reconstruction five years ago recommended to the consumers of the country that they go into business for themselves on the cooperative plan. The Bishop's Program pointed out that 'the astonishing difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer has become a scandal of our industrial system.'

"Since the recommendation was made, there has been an impressive growth in the consumers' cooperative movement in this country. The recommendation of the Bishop's Program is seconded now by many more organizations and individuals than five years ago. If it is listened to, the Rochdale consumers' movement will grow more and more in the coming years."



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER

DURING the past month we were again treated to a demonstration of the many and varied uses of the scab committees. While the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce were conducting hearings on the Howell-Barkley railroad labor act, the railroad officials appeared in droves to oppose the adoption of the bill. Along with the officials came the Rump committee of the Pennsylvania for the purpose of telling the Senators that the employes were well satisfied with the present Transportation Act. Of course, everybody with the least amount of intelligence knows that those people do not represent an organization and in fact do not even represent themselves, doing only the bidding of their masters, the officials. Somebody whispered that Senator Couzens, chairman of the sub-committee conducting the hearings, was prepared to ask some very pertinent questions if the Rumps were put on the stand, the result was that they never appeared, although the kept press along the Pennsylvania printed very colorful stories of how the Rumps had told the Senators the employes did not want any change in the law. How an official of the Pennsylvania can appear before a public body and defend a law which they absolutely ignore in their operation is beyond our understanding. We can understand, however, why they would oppose the Howell-Barkley bill, for that will upset their little playhouse and force them to treat their employes as real human beings with a mind of their own to determine what method of representation is best for their own interests.

We wonder sometimes what kind of mental machinery Atterbury and the board of directors have that prompts them to continue the present situation at such an enormous cost. The difference in methods, and the results obtained, on the Baltimore and Ohio surely must prove to them, as it would to any person of ordinary intelligence, that the Pennsylvania is certainly following the wrong course. The recent re-

ductions among the transportation men because of no business is sure evidence of the Pennsylvania's failure to keep up to standard with company union shop operation. Hundreds of train and engine crews have been taken off, others have been set back. Men with seven years service have been laid off completely and others with as much or more service put back on the extra list. The shop management are not permitted to hire a man, regardless of how good a mechanic he may be or how badly they need him, because of the financial condition. This was the information given a real mechanic, who applied for a job, by a local foreman at a point where it is necessary to call out from two to five engines before getting one good enough to take a train out of the yard. A rather interesting incident is reported from the Long Island where the service has become so bad that Congressman Celler of New York appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to take steps to force the Long Island to correct some of the conditions existing. Vice President LeBoutillier was very much upset to learn that the Congressman had appealed to the Commission without allowing him to tell the Congressman the "truth" about the situation, and offering to call on the Congressman and explain such "truth." Shortly afterward Prohibition Agents pinched the steward on LeBoutillier's private car and confiscated a lot of wines and liquor as the car was being stocked up for a few days trip. Far be it from us to insinuate that there was any connection between the two incidents, BUT!!! Our impression has always been that in the old days, especially in New York, booze and impressing a "truth" on a politician traveled pretty close together. You know, it is just possible that some people may still be a little old-fashioned.

The court action pending against the Pennsylvania was heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, April 8th, but to date no decision has been rendered.

N. Y. LABOR WINS GOOD LAWS; SEVERAL BAD MEASURES KILLED

Labor gained several good laws and secured the defeat of a number of bad measures, in the annual session of the New York State Legislature. Twenty-four bills supported by organized labor passed both houses of the Legislature and are be-

fore Governor Smith for approval. Only four bills opposed by the workers were passed and are before the Governor.

Among the bills supported by labor and which have been sent to Governor Smith are the following: Seven bills amending Work-

men's Compensation law for the benefit of the worker; Assemblyman Cole's bill continuing day continuation schools for employed minors and preventing substitution of night schools for such employed minors; Assemblyman Cole's bill prohibiting discrimination in employment of public school teachers based on sex; Senator Lacey's bill prohibiting railroad policemen from doing other than police duty on railroads and requiring such policemen to be licensed by the Secretary of State.

Twenty-seven bills opposed by the New York State Federation of Labor were defeated. These included the following:

Rabenold-Jenks so-called "Clean Books" bill, actually a censorship of publications; R. B. Smith Assembly bill, substituting a rope fire escape device for outside fire escapes and fireproof stairways in any and

all buildings; Weinfeld, Mandelbaum and Miller four Assembly bills permitting theatrical performances and the opening of stores (now closed on Sunday); Conroy, Cuvillier, Burchill Assembly and Reiburn Senate bills taxing outdoor advertising (abandoned by introducers at Organized Labor's request, as such laws would throw many mechanics out of work); joint resolutions asking Congress to pass unrestricted immigration law; bills repealing optional daylight saving law; Fearon-Stapley bills, annulling protective labor laws for women; Gibbs two Senate bills requiring waitresses to work until midnight and amending State Constitution to prohibit protective labor laws for women workers, and Higgins Senate bill creating censorship of historical textbooks for use in schools.

LABOR AND WAR

By L. D'ARAGONA, General Secretary of the Italian Federation of Trade Unions

Although great efforts have been made to give prominence to idealism and patriotic feeling in connection with the last war, no serious thinker can have any doubt that it was the result of antagonisms between the capitalist classes.

This view of the war is a clear indication to Labor of the path which it must pursue.

The antagonism between the interests of the various nations affects only the capitalist classes, and does not touch Labor; it sows discord between these classes, not between the workers. The capitalist classes incline towards nationalism, and use war as a weapon of offence and defence; it is for Labor to adopt internationalism as its slogan, and to seek to safeguard its interests through solidarity. This constitutes a very powerful reason why Labor should abhor war; and it is reinforced, not merely by the purely humane sentiment which revolts from the horrors of war, but also by other very weighty arguments.

Temporarily at least, war between individual nations accelerates the intermingling of the various social classes within the borders of the countries engaged in it. When all classes take part in war, the result is cooperation in a destructive, and not a constructive sense. War modifies the struggle which under normal conditions Labor would wage in its own defence, and in the pursuit of its own aims against the capitalist classes. For this reason also war is opposed to the interest of Labor.

But there are other considerations. In time of war the other classes need not fear unduly losses which the war must infallibly bring with it. They can console themselves with the hope that victory will bring them some desired position of vantage, will free them from foreign domination, or will make such domination impossible in the future. But whatever may be the issue of the war to the nation of which it forms a part,

Labor will never reap from it advantages equivalent to the losses which it will suffer. For industry victory may possibly win new markets or open up new colonial territories, so that there will be a greater demand for labor, unemployment will diminish, and the wage level will be raised. But however high the estimate we may place upon these advantages, they are counterbalanced by the enhanced power of capitalism, against which Labor will once more have to take up its fight the moment the war is over. Other evils of war are the growth of militarism (an inevitable result of all war) and the financial and economic burdens, which press much more heavily on the workers than on other classes, and invariably lead to a fall in their standard of living. All these are the inevitable accompaniments of war, and they all weaken the hands of Labor in its struggle for its own emancipation.

The recent war with its evil results (affecting the workers of all countries, victors as well as vanquished) affords very clear evidence of the truth of what has just been said.

We are not enemies of war in the sense of certain groups of pacifists, for whom the maintenance of peace is an end in itself, to which everything else must be subordinated. We are for orderly international relations, because such relations will help to promote other aims, and will foster the development of those forces which raise the social level of the workers and give rise to higher forms of civilization. The bonds of international working-class solidarity are strengthened and the workers are rendered more acutely conscious of the class antagonisms which war, as already stated, tends to dull and destroy.

If we have not yet succeeded in preventing the terrifying growth of militarism in all the countries of Europe, if it is not yet

possible to link up the bands of international solidarity so closely as to counteract the evil effects of the competition between the capitalist classes, let us at least draw one lesson from the horrors of the recent war, the results of which we shall feel for many a long year yet. That lesson is the following: "Let us help to eliminate all future causes of war." If we cannot succeed in doing this, our anti-militarist and international efforts will for many years to come be hampered by insuperable obstacles and we shall be exposed to fresh and very terrible disappointments.

In order to make our work successful, there must be zealous cooperation among all countries. In every land Labor must work for the same end; for only thus will it be possible to make the action taken in the individual countries sufficiently strong. Woe to Labor if in one country it fails to recognize its duty. The result would be that all the efforts of the workers of other lands would be futile. The International Federa-

tion of Trade Unions must be able to rely upon the uniform and simultaneous action of the workers of all lands. Each national federation must show its sister organizations its solidarity with them. The Labor Movements of the various countries must endeavor, both directly and indirectly, to influence the foreign policy of their own country in the direction of agreement with other countries, in order thus to avoid all causes of conflict which might lead to war. If the conflict has already broken out, and a war is in progress, it is not easy for Labor to inaugurate a movement towards peace. Confusion results, and the workers themselves are made responsible for the conflict. The workers must be vigilant and far-seeing, and must seek to kill the germs of war. But this is only possible when real practical influence can be exerted upon foreign politics.

This is the best means of fulfilling our duty to international solidarity.

MINNEAPOLIS TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY

April 14, 1924.

To All State and City Central Bodies,
Greetings:

Through your good offices we are taking these means of putting on the "Unfair List" to all Organized Labor and its friends, the "Nicollet Hotel," of Minneapolis, Minn.

This hotel is now nearing its completion and expects to open for business on or about the first of July. Every detail concerned in the erection of this Nicollet Hotel has been strictly along the 100% "open-shop" policy.

The promoters have been very hostile towards our movement here both on the construction of this hotel and our every day relationship on other matters.

We feel that with your cooperation along the lines of publicity to anyone coming to our city, to stay away from the Nicollet

Hotel, we can accomplish results that will be a lesson to our labor hating group of employers.

The tactics used by the contractor on this hotel were very distasteful, as it was built during winter months when our men were job hungry with a result of men bidding their wage down to mere existence, in order to have employment.

Now that they have the bill to pay, we hope with your sincere help to return to them the "grief" that we have been a party to all winter on this project.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK FISHER,
Secretary, Twin City Building
Trades Council.
ROY WIER,
Organizer, Minneapolis Trades
& Labor Assembly.

WATCH THESE MATERIALS

Fort Dodge, Iowa,

To All Central Trade Councils, Building Trade Councils, and State Federations of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Greetings: The United States Gypsum Company, The Cardiff Gypsum Company, The Wasem Gypsum Company, The American Gypsum Company and The Universal Gypsum Company who manufacture Universal Hair Fibered Plaster, Plymouth Cement Plaster Fibered, Plymouth Cement Plaster Unfibered, Plymouth Wood Fiber Plaster, Plymouth Stucco, Plymouth Molding Plaster, Plymouth Wood Fiber No. 20, Acolite Wood Fiber Plaster, Reground Stucco, Acolite Cement Plaster, Iowana Cement Plaster Fibered, Plymouth Cement

Plaster Double Fibered, are unfair to Organized Labor.

All these companies operate Gypsum mines and mills in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and started an open shop fight against local unions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on July 1, 1921. At this time the Universal Gypsum Company and other companies refused to work union men and are running non-union mills. We ask your cooperation in advertising the fact that these corporations are unfair to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the strike of the Gypsum Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is endorsed by the Fort Dodge Trades and Labor Assembly.

FORT DODGE TRADES
AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



DIVIDENDS REWARD SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN OPERATORS

WORKERS in Guelph, Ontario, know how cooperation can cut the high cost of living. For 19 years they have had a cooperative society which has not only directly benefited the members by saving many thousands of dollars in grocery bills, but indirectly it has benefited every citizen of the city by lowering the prices charged by private merchants.

Good management and careful direction, together with one hundred per cent loyalty of the members, explain the Guelph Society's great success in 1923. In reporting its business for the last six months of that year to the All American Cooperative Commission, the Society records total sales amounting to \$121,141. This is an increase

of \$18,739 over the last six months of 1922. During this half-year the gross trade profit was \$22,555, while the net surplus for the period showed an increase of \$4,030. In the coal department, the Society increased its turnover from 18 to 43 cars. It claims the credit for bringing Alberta coal to the city and forcing American anthracite down from \$20 to \$16 a ton.

Members of the society have been voted a four per cent purchase dividend out of the profits, while substantial gifts were made to two of the large city hospitals and to the city unemployment fund. Cooperation is not only good business—it means brotherhood in action.

QUEE LAWS RESTRICT COOPERATIVES

Dutch cooperatives think that a married woman knows her own mind, and ought to be allowed to use it.

One of the provisions of the antiquated laws governing cooperatives, which have been on the statute books of Holland since 1876, denied the privilege to married women to become members of a cooperative without the consent of the husband. Such a provision not only seriously interferes with the personal liberty of an individual, say the Dutch cooperators, but it interferes still more with the development of the

movement. Emancipate the married women, they cry.

Another of the peculiar legal disabilities carried by cooperatives is a provision which compels cooperatives to contribute to the expenses of Chambers of Commerce, which, for the most part, are opposed to cooperation. Still another permits the control of societies with thousands of members by a minority. So persistent has been their protests that the cooperators have succeeded in getting a Royal Commission to agree that these imperfections of the law should be remedied.

COOPERATORS PLAN GREAT WORLD EXHIBITION

Thirty million people are going to be represented at the huge world exhibition of the cooperative movement which will run from June to September in Ghent, the birthplace of Belgian cooperation.

Over twenty national groups will be represented at this international cooperative exposition. Each nation is sending samples and exhibits of cooperative wares which are distinctive and characteristic of its own country. French cooperators will show their superiority in fine linen and leather craftsmanship. Spain will have cooperative fruit exhibits. Switzerland has ordered her cooperative architects to build a model cooperative theatre. British cooperatives are reproducing the shop of the "Equitable

pioneers" who opened the first cooperative store in the world on Toad Lane, Rochdale, in 1844. Beautiful handwork and embroideries will be sent to Ghent by the Bulgarian cooperators.

Russia and the little Baltic countries rich in cooperative achievements, Hungary, India, Japan, and Portugal, each will have its cooperative exhibit. The American cooperators will be represented by the All American Cooperative Commission and the Cooperative League of America. The former Commission, which is best known in this country for its vigorous development of the cooperative banking movement, plans to send pictures and reports of the 23 thriving cooperative banks in this country.

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
343	353634	353642	533	537492		735	554523	554532
344	60466	60480	535	285270	285340	738	585365	585380
345	827580	827590	536	291688	291738	741	357026	357031
346	902802	902817	537	286620	286638	743	765629	765660
347	668168	668542	538	282224	282290	744	46388	46391
348	591481	591563	539	907697	907702	752	455089	455093
349	380206	380290	540	141672	141702	754	251143	251176
352	137986	138000	544	88350	88370	755	351461	351466
352	136501	136532	556	90835	90839	756	437229	437250
353	360809	360832	560	700873	700907	756	387301	387303
354	299528	299552	561	544449	544505	757	633860	633863
356	373529	373530	564	519201	519219	758	196217	196222
358	613829	613861	567	593606	593635	762	377136	377169
361	633383	633388	569	693371	693600	764	84709	84775
367	78490	78505	570	505587	505591	765	85051	85064
368	409241	409247	573	354704	354719	768	374786	374800
369	634851	634938	574	462480	462519	770	377439	377497
371	840561	840569	575	530621	530638	771	330098	330104
372	575083	575116	578	359191	359240	776	390502	390502
375	515933	515953	580	416101	416112	784	202401	262065
377	595943	596004	580	449249	449250	793	358306	358327
379	364841	364846	581	298851	298900	795	234888	234895
383	89942	89945	583	526268	526307	797	618008	618019
384	624408	624430	584	475502	475779	798	272802	272813
389	374681	374691	585	292659	292671	802	732350	732371
390	134710	134720	587	373283	373294	808	846631	846646
391	144581	144591	588	673096	673142	809	651384	651388
393	731264	731270	591	83661	83700	811	359867	359876
394	388750	388758	593	263037	263042	817	536955	536983
396	543781	543846	594	264992	265016	819	306467	306481
397	320581	320601	596	52193	52200	823	924854	924863
400	676801	676824	596	386701	386735	827	39902	39905
402	292382	292451	598	381041	381053	838	501626	501667
405	140602	140610	599	329524	329537	839	840541	840541
406	666325	666330	602	726571	726581	840	524676	524696
408	655876	655903	609	491838	491846	842	131059	131064
411	711333	711348	610	614064	614069	847	582350	582351
413	280876	280916	617	619922	619971	854	198345	198351
415	310738	310744	619	427006	427018	857	587002	587004
416	666990	666997	622	584407	584412	860	580314	580410
417	367717	367769	623	142396	142415	862	325176	325210
418	259998	260043	625	543185	543195	863	404434	404447
420	85260	85263	627	570346	570376	864	400830	400866
422	404343	404345	629	571891	571909	865	559139	559248
423	605053	605063	630	353180	353187	868	695574	695644
427	385003	385025	631	556186	556206	869	565187	565200
428	616544	616550	635	217413	217458	870	127282	127315
431	729981	729987	636	387909	387924	873	411028	411051
435	567111	567150	638	775861	775893	875	62666	62684
439	833627	833641	641	384886	384899	885	138977	138996
442	633726	633750	643	388217	388238	890	72169	72177
443	76451	76478	648	614584	614606	892	407729	407738
446	415801	415812	649	573746	573750	902	287592	287614
449	351093	351137	649	718801	718827	905	286040	286047
452	76899	76905	651	366368	366379	912	86925	86957
456	94875	94900	659	455786	455800	914	67187	67204
457	759507	759512	660	44206	44244	918	407456	407471
460	568128	568133	661	296172	296186	919	714506	714510
461	175896	175873	664	56618	56633	931	862204	862211
462	47554	47561	666	582467	582510	936	220841	220850
465	266071	266130	668	26592	26611	938	113558	113560
466	610961	611050	670	805606	805612	944	519522	519570
467	515659	515662	672	708948	708950	948	24431	24446
468	295775	295787	675	200137	200160	953	655080	655116
470	56251	56281	677	372606	372646	956	376560	376589
471	835728	835761	679	54733	54746	958	594948	594953
474	709105	709180	680	606542	606546	960	412505	412520
475	371810	371813	681	795111	795132	963	742458	742468
476	181286	181305	685	405388	405405	972	603613	603620
479	49424	49457	688	98979	98994	975	516336	516341
481	629853	630034	694	621207	621328	975	404063	404084
483	518614	518622	695	385611	385646	982	389101	389117
485	502456	502523	696	557839	557897	995	97012	97023
492	296709	296750	698	381814	381815	998	303765	303772
493	583916	583950	701	52400	52436	1002	479695	479759
499	378331	378350	703	694925	694995	1008	163781	163781
500	382888	382955	704	653615	653643	1012	391815	391817
501	548464	548500	710	374184	374209	1016	414621	414622
503	301924	301945	711	628009	628050	1024	74061	74086
504	879702	879717	711	631051	631157	1029	291511	291517
513	354416	354422	712	568142	568163	1032	414901	414909
514	225681	225750	716	616471	616700	1036	632586	632592
517	370288	370295	717	568278	568333	1042	364241	364244
518	884468	884472	719	352177	352200	1045	279809	279816
520	367294	367305	719	379801	379812	1052	376230	376245
521	408606	408612	720	435578	435587	1054	384337	384341
522	562453	562520	722	357694	357704	1058	64060	64074
527	360558	360591	723	241334	241385	1070	378047	378060
528	503987	504000	731	53675	53683	1086	321285	321303
528	783301	783307	732	581651	581685	1087	391507	391515
532	742343	742363	734	323864	323936	1091	163699	163717

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1101-----	458759	458787	26-605194.	599-329531.	
1105-----	621146	621150	30-603365-367, 385.	631-556187, 194, 197.	
1105-----	87601	87610	39-672417.	635-217440.	
1121-----	392401	392409	40-634433, 489.	641-384893, 898.	
1122-----	740525	740537	48-623958, 967.	661-296172, 182.	
1125-----	265166	265177	50-185550, 561-562.	694-621231.	
1134-----	278964		58-225812, 860-861, 871.	723-241347.	
1139-----	624901	624904	59-637194.	765-85057.	
1141-----	413711	413740	65-623512, 532, 708348,	797-618015.	
1145-----	311576	311583	358, 360, 508, 533,	864-400852.	
1147-----	133745	133766	547, 578, 593, 596.	865-559193.	
1151-----	459399	459405	82-668712.	948-24438.	
1154-----	409501	409550	84-566996.	953-655082, 093-094.	
1156-----	597627	597845	98-229409, 602, 816.	960-412512.	
			104-611633, 711, 783.	1058-64060, 065.	
			107-461921.	1141-413715.	
			125-697285.		
			131-407196, 198.		
			134-786479, 481.		
			135-635609.		
			151-528961-962.		
			164-592486.		
			172-673805.		
			188-55172.		
			207-604266.		
			218-571236-239.		
			223-128156.		
			231-434-435, 437.		
			237-352765.		
			245-538442-444, 455, 476,		
			492, 529.		
			246-68158.		
			262-537515.		
			281-636349.		
			292-618198-200.		
			310-589170.		
			322-424356.		
			325-587925, 936.		
			326-379633.		
			329-386485.		
			346-902806-807, 811.		
			347-668448.		
			349-380225.		
			352-136517, 530.		
			369-634880.		
			377-595976.		
			393-731270.		
			465-266085.		
			474-700113, 117, 149, 158.		
			479-49455.		
			483-583932.		
			500-382971.		
			501-548476.		
			532-742343, 348.		
			561-544458.		
			573-354707, 713.		
			581-298860.		
			584-475638.		
			596-543839.		

MISSING

124-638471-480.
142-457370.
207-604261-265.
214-630742-745.
275-851345-352.
302-121156-157.
304-280713-716.
346-902816.
379-364835-840.
384-624428.
393-731269.
462-47553.
513-354407-415.
536-291734-735.
575-530620.
643-388224, 229, 233-235.
716-616543.
797-618009-010.
808-846641-645.
823-924853, 859.
839-840539-540.
948-24445.
960-412501-504.
975-404061-062.
982-389108-110.
1042-364240.
1123-265170-175.

VOID

1-709805.
3-24578, 245064, 24943,
25880, 25914, 26100,
26107, 26155, 26217,
26360.
5-594995, 674662, 864,
876.
7-558988.
17-639747.
18-665572.
20-55325-326, 331, 337,
380, 417, 423.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

8-28362-366.
15-810764-765.
104-552462-463, 551776-780,
552211-300.
225-986732.
227-199956-199958.
246-68146-148.
321-223231-235.
334-276919-928.
335-369915.
475-371805.
536-291683-685.
561-544424, 436-437, 440.
677-372594.
695-385601, 606-607.
797-618006.
839-840534-535.
936-220839.
956-376555.
997-410701-703.
1016-414607.
1122-740518.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID -NOT VOID

619-426924, 936.

BLANK

9-454533.
64-542086-090.
104-552468-553050, 551776-
780, 552211-300.
202-337470.
246-68147-148.
297-405661-663.
581-298868-870.

Pocatello, Idaho, February 18, 1924.

To the Editors of all National and International Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We are writing you a few lines in regards to the outlook of the American Falls Dam, in so far as it may affect Labor in the season of 1924.

We request that you give space in your official Journal if you can arrange.

The Pocatello Building Trades Council of this city did send a committee to investigate just what date actual work would start on the American Falls Project, and the committee was informed by the officials in charge, "That should the government acquire the Indian lands inside of twenty-four hours that work would not start to any extent before fall."

It is the opinion of the committee that that date is set upon assumption that no hitch of any kind would occur.

In regard to the moving of the city of

American Falls, let us say that there are very few buildings that will ever be moved outside of the cottages which are small and few, and the committee was informed that under the terms of property sale to the government, the former owners are allowed 2 years free use of the premises. In other words the original owners do not have to vacate until the dam in complete or the water forces them to vacate.

The committee wishes it to be known that the workers of the Building Trades are organized one hundred per cent and that if there is a stampede to this section the bosses will take advantage as they always do. Should anyone contemplate coming to this district we would advise getting in communication with the Secretary of their union or the Secretary of the Pocatello Building Trades Council, P. O. Box 1202, Pocatello, Idaho.

Yours truly,
HUGO JONES,

Sec'y, Pocatello B. T. Council.

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(l) Lineman. (t) Trimmer. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge Operators. (p.o.) Picture Operators.
 (i) Insidemen. (c) Crane-man. (mt.) Maintenance. (t.o.) Telephone. (r.r.) Railroad Men. (st) Studio.
 (m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (s) Shopmen.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(d) 1	St. Louis, Mo.	Tripp Smith, 3138 St. Vincent Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays.
(i) 2	St. Louis, Mo.	W. E. Lantz, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(m) 3	New York, N. Y.	John Goodbody, 130 E. 16th St.	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m) 4	New Orleans, La.	Joseph Mashio, 2621 N. Prieur St.	H. Herkender, 3033 Chippewa	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	Wm. G. Shord, 607 Bigelow Blvd.	607 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Fri.
(i) 6	San Francisco	W. H. Urmy, 200 Guerrero St.	F. S. Desmond, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(i) 7	Springfield, Mass.	Paul Canby	W. J. Kenchek, 21 Sanford St.	21 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(i) 8	Toledo, O.	Lee J. Mahoney, 855 1/2 Indiana Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 678 Congress St.	Hall "A"—Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(i) 9	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 Monroe St.	2901 Monroe St.
(m) 10	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	R. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 12	Pueblo, Colo.	W. L. Nelson, Box 70	Ed. Carlson, Box 70	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 13	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Wharton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 14	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave. N. S.	L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri.
(i) 15	Jersey City, N. J.	R. A. McDonald, 87 Palisade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 16	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315 1/2 S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(i) 17	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; 1st Mon.
(i) 18	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. J. Coakley, Room 112, 540 Maple Ave.	Wm. A. Peasley, Room 112, 540 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(i) 20	New York, N. Y.	Edward Weichman, 478 E. 138th St., Bronx, N. Y.	Leon Irving, 118 Valentine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Cential Opera House; Every Friday.
(i) 21	Philadelphia, Pa.	Theo. H. Wolschek, 1141 Fairmount Ave.	H. Weber, Egg Harbor City, N. J.	Yonah Hall, 2727 Columbia Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 22	Omaha, Nebr.	K. E. Riley, 349 Benton St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Gus Lawson, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(i) 26	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	R. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(i) 27	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	T. Everett, 304 Cole Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(i) 28	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.	T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday.
(i) 29	Trenton, N. J.	J. A. Holden, 2915 Pine Ave.	Fred Ross, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 30	Erie, Pa.	Frank Berg, 819 E. 3d St.	Jas. W. Pusey, 146 E. 12th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 31	Duluth, Minn.	Y. H. Effinger, 533 E. Franklin St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 32	Lima, Ohio	Edgar A. Erb, 234 Euclid Ave.	S. M. Leidy, 538 Hazel Ave.	219 1/2 S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m) 33	New Castle, Pa.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St.	J. P. Merrilees, 3 W. Laurel Ave.	8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(i) 34	Peoria, Ill.	Walt G. Cramer, 11 Central Row	I. V. Young, 1231 Seneca Place.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(i) 35	Hartford, Conn.	C. A. Barr, 2400 K St.	Chas. H. Hall, 11 Central Row	11 Central Row; Every Fri.
(m) 36	Sacramento, Calif.	Lewis Allen, Box 493	W. E. Streepy, 825 1/2 Eye St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 37	New Britain, Conn.	John N. Fitzgerald, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Eagles' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(i) 38	Cleveland, Ohio.	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	F. E. Todd, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(st) 40	Hollywood, Calif.	R. F. Murray, 5742 1/2 Carlton Way.	H. Derolph, 1355 Central St.	3030 Lorain Ave.; Every Thurs.
(i) 41	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Leff, 323 Rhodelaine St.	L. N. Sisley, 5656 Sunset.	6162 Sante Monica Blvd.; Every Mon.
(i) 42	Utica, N. Y.	R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St.	G. C. King, 460 Olympic Ave.	270 Broadway; Tues.
(i) 43	Syracuse, N. Y.	P. J. Cerio, P. O. Box 416.	Ed Terrell, 1561 Brinkerhoff Av.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 44	Rochester, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	J. D. Stockam, P. O. Box 416.	136 James St.; every Monday.
(i) 45	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Ave.	Fraternl Bldg., 2d, 4th Fridays.
(i) 46	Seattle, Wash.	W. C. Lindell, Room 317, Labor Temple.	James R. Davison, 254 Rodney Ave.	48 No. Eagle St.; 1st & 2d Thurs.
(i) 47	Sioux City, Ia.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Room 317, Labor Temple; Wed.
(i) 48	Portland, Ore.	E. Russell, 300 East 46th St. North.	H. L. Rudy, Box 102.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
50	Oakland, Calif.	Chas. Fahrenkrog, Labor Temple.	F. C. Ream, 210 Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 51	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., Peoria, Ill.	Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 52	Newark, N. J.	Harry Stevenson, 335 Chestnut St., Kearney, N. J.	Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(i) 53	Kansas City, Mo.	E. J. Phippin, 623 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kans.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(i) 54	Columbus, Ohio.	W. L. Davis, 1204 No. 6th St.	Chas. O. Cotton, 3526 Flora Ave.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(m) 55	Des Moines, Ia.	O. Thomas, 800 E. 22d St. Court	C. L. Williams, Box 113, Worthington, Ohio.	Painters & Decorators Hall; 4th Fri.
(i) 56	Erie, Pa.	Nate Auerand, 917 1/2 E. 7th St.	the Johnson, 1353 Sheridan Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(i) 57	Salt Lake City, Utah	J. J. McAfee, 415 2d Ave.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 58	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	W. E. Fellows, 1963 So. 12th St. East.	Labor Temple; every Thursday.
(i) 59	Dallas, Tex.	J. C. Austin, Labor Temple.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(i) 60	San Antonio, Texas.	Frank M. Howry, 105 Gorman St.	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(i) 62	Youngstown, Ohio.	Benj. B. McQueen, 26 No. Garland Ave.	Wm. Canze, Route "D," Box 389	Trade Council Hall; 1st & 3rd Wed.
(i) 64	Youngstown, Ohio.	Lee Steinerwald, Box 195.	W. J. Flitch, 133 Benita Ave.	223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i) 65	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2102 So. Main St.	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195.	Resh Hall; Tues.
(i) 66	Houston, Tex.	E. C. McQuillan, 4816 Caroline	W. C. McDhurst, Box 848.	26 West Granite St.; Every Fri.
(m) 67	Quincy, Ill.	Wayne St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 4th & Jersey Sts.	G. N. Patton, P. O. Box 454.	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(i) 68	Denver, Colo.	F. C. McCartney, 63 So. Lincoln	B. J. Flotketter, 727 N. 16th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 69	Dallas, Tex.	J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827.	F. J. Kelly, 3067 West 40th Ave.	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
			T. D. Betts, P. O. Box 827.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 72	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814.	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(l) 73	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kline, E. 914 Erwins.	W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 75	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 447 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.
(l) 76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway	E. A. Robbins, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway	Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(cs) 78	Cleveland, Ohio.	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Quimby Ave.	Leo A. Conners, 14016 Castalia Ave., N. E.	Dunlaveys Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 79	Syracuse, N. Y.	Harry Richter, 916 Cannon St.	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	136 James St.; every Fri.
(l) 80	Norfolk, Va.	T. J. Gates, 846 41st St.	T. J. Gates, 846 41st St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.
(l) 81	Scranton, Pa.	Ray Swarts, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave.	Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, R. R. No. 1.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave. W. Carrollton, Ohio.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 83	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. P. Ripton, 540 So. Maple Ave.	R. C. Collier, 540 So. Mapl Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 84	Atlanta, Ga.	J. L. Carver, 72 Walker St.	T. L. Elder, Box 669.	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(l) 86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	A. L. Knauf, 34 Wilmington St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr) 87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	Stanley G. Lamp, 12 Pound St. Newark, Ohio.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 88	Chillicothe, Ohio	H. H. Saunders, 175 Church St.	C. B. Maddox, 233 Eastern Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 89	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Ward Mack, 211 Morgan St.	Ward Mack, 211 Morgan St.	Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg, Market and Wash.; 1st Thurs.
(l) 90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 569 Washington Ave., West Haven.	H. Wyatt, 170 Orange Ave., West Haven.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 93	E. Liverpool, Ohio.	Howard Roush, 504 1st Ave., Station "A"	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 94	Kewanee, Ill.	E. I. English, 439 Division St.	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St.	Schneider's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 95	Joplin, Mo.	George Collins, 529 Empire Ave.	W. E. Hough, 2222 Connor Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 98	Worcester, Mass.	J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.	Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden	W. S. Godshall, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(l) 99	Providence, R. I.	C. F. Smith, 11 Chestnut St.	Jas. B. Kennedy, 11 Chestnut St.	11 Chestnut St.; Every Mon.
(l) 100	Fresno, Calif.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme.	1917 Toulumme; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 101	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ben Lloyd, 556 York St.	Louis H. Helfferich, 556 York St.	1833 Vine St.; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(l) 102	Paterson, N. J.	Robt. Sigler, 401 Ellison St.	C. Campbell, Box 15, Wortendyke.	359 Van Houten St.; Every Friday.
(l) 103	Boston, Mass.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St. East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.	Wells Memorial Hall; Every Wed.
(l) 104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass.	E. M. McEachern, 9 Appleton St.	Paine Mem Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 106	Jamestown, N. Y.	S. C. Keller, 804 Washington St.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(l) 107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	A. Meulenbergh, 977 Powers Ave., N. W.	P. Hofstra, 1116 Crosby St., N.W.	Shepherd Bldg.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 108	Tampa, Fla.	H. L. Barrs, 303 Main St., West Tampa, Fla.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662.	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(l) 109	Rock Island, Ill.	B. J. Jordan, 751 23rd St.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 110	St. Paul, Minn.	E. W. Brown, Labor Temple.	E. E. Duffy, Labor Temple.	409 Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Grove, 2921 Valjeio.	B. E. Sutton, Eng. No. 2, 900 West Colfax St.	1437 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs
(l) 112	Louisville, Ky.	Paul L. Shoulders, 831 S. 3rd St.	Wm. Casseldine, 3407 W. Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon.	F. C. Burford, 514 So. Weber St.	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Wed.
(l) 114	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Theo. Worts, 540 4th Ave., No.	Herman Brown, 835 9th Ave., So.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyro, 111 East 3d St.	H. S. Broiles, 201 Jennings Ave.	Musicians' Hall; Every Tues.
(m) 117	Elgin, Ill.	F. J. Schumacher, 469 South St.	G. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 119	Temple, Tex.	A. C. Hornum, 1111 So. 2nd St.	H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th.	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(m) 120	London, Ont., C.	Walter Costello, 497 Quebec St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Matland St.	C. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 122	Great Falls, Mont.	Wm. A. Rentschler, Box 385.	E. L. Buker, 1821 8th Ave., North.	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(l) 124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 2921 Jackson Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 125	Portland, Oreg.	D. B. Sigler, 408 Labor Temple	W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple.	Labor Temple, Hall "J," 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(m) 127	Kenosha, Wis.	John Brunner, 857 Dayton St.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St.	German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(m) 129	Elyria, Ohio	F. A. Lawrence, P. O. Box 835.	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.	822 Union St.; Every Fri.
(m) 131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. B. Brown, 201 N. West St.	R. W. Hughes, 213 No. Rose St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 133	Middletown, N. Y.	Ray Cullen, 130 Wickham Ave.	J. Heing, 38 Walkill Ave.	Gunter Bldg.; 1st Thurs.
(l) 134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Union Park Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 135	La Crosse, Wis.	M. C. Dokken, 1230 Charles St.	Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.	427 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 136	Birmingham, Ala.	A. H. Vickers, 2015 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2212 Ensley Ave.	United Temple; Every Fri.
(m) 137	Albany, N. Y.	Leon Ireland, 606 3rd St.	Frank Rafferty, 254 Morton Ave.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m) 139	Elmira, N. Y.	Irring E. Jensen, 715 Park Place	Emil Moderhak, 369 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Boink, 620 Smith St.	Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 7.	253 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 141	Wheeling, W. Va.	J. K. Thompson, 3520 Chapline	E. Hagen, 2230 Jacob St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(to) 142	Boston, Mass.	Wm. F. Scully, Rm. 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room "B" Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(l) 143	Harrisburg, Pa.	A. H. Morrow, 410 Hummel St.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	25 So. 2d St.; Every Mon.
(l) 146	Decatur, Ill.		F. Gretsche, Box 431.	Carpenters' Hall, 260 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(l) 150	Waukegan, Ill.	F. Wilcox, 10 Scott St., Lake Forest, Ill.	R. W. Ames, 1322 Washington St.	220 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 34 Ramsel St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr) 152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	J. V. Steinberger, Box 522.	John Ward, Box 715.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 153	South Bend, Ind.	Louis Shannon, Room 5, 230 So. Michigan St.	Otto Dietl, Room 5, 230 So. Mich St.	124 1/2 No. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(l) 154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 627 E. 12th St.	R. C. Hemphill, 430 E. 7th St.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 155	Oklahoma City, Okla.	R. R. Million, 24 West 8th St.	R. R. Million, 24 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(l) 156	Fort Worth, Texas.	J. C. Estill, Box 251.	Chas. Funkhouser, Box 251.	Musicians' Club; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 723 Stuart St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1268 Crooks St.	De Lairs' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 159	Madison, Wis.	W. C. Fielman, 113 So. Carroll St.	A. H. Nelson, 1322 Randall St.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 161	Greenfield, Mass.	Edward Stotz, 85 S. L. S., Turners Falls, Mass.	Maurice P. Roscoe, Box 123, Conway, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 162	Kansas City, Mo.	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway.	Arthur Upton, 4314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m) 163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Frank Nefoski, 40 Arch St., Edwardsville, Pa.	Brice McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Dorranceton Post Office, Kingston, Pa.	34 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 164	Jersey City, N. J.	Frank B. Meriam	Maxwell Bublitz, 894 Park Ave.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(l) 166	Fresno, Calif.	J. Brown, 2716 Mariposa St.	Woodcliff, N. J.	1917 Tuolumne; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(l) 172	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Boudle, 178 No. 9th St.	L. W. Larson, Box 153.	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 173	Ottumwa, Ia.	E. Jackson, 818 Ellis Ave.	L. C. Stiles, Box 158.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 3rd Wed.
(m) 175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St.	W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 176	Joliet, Ill.	R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	B. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 177	Jacksonville, Fla.		E. C. Valentine, Box 475, So. Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(l) 178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl.	C. R. Freyermuth, 334 5th St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Trust Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnall, Home Acres	E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(l) 181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesley Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 182	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 184	Galesburg, Ill.	Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St.	A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Cedar St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.		P. B. Evans, Box 267	Fraternat Hall; 2nd Tues.
(s-m) 186	Gary, Ind.	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 187	Oshkosh, Wis.	Paul De Behnke, 303 Hazel St.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 188	Charleston, S. C.	T. A. Corby, 61 Cypress St.	W. F. Schulken, 17 Poplar St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 191	Everett, Wash.	O. Almivg, Labor Temple	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 192	Pawtucket, R. I.	John Cooney, 650 Main St.	James Trainor, P. O. Box 123	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 193	Springfield, Ill.	W. L. Hinkie, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	E. O. Smith, 624 No. 4th St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 194	Shreveport, La.	W. F. Bushey, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(bo) 195	Milwaukee, Wis.	Frank X. Raith, 1120 47th St.	Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St.	300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 2 p. m.
(l) 196	Rockford, Ill.	S. Sassall, 787 N. 1st St.	Henry Fortine, 196 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(l) 197	Bloomington, Ill.	Clarence Botsfield, 510 E. Olive St.	Clarence Botsfield, 510 E. Olive St.	308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199	Oskaloosa, Iowa		J. H. Jamison, 109 E. Ave., W.	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 200	Anaconda, Mont.	Thomas Roe, Box 483	Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(c) 201	Connersville, Ind.	Wm. Gentel, 126 West 7th St.	C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 2d Tues.
(c) 202	Boston, Mass.	Wm. C. Crane, 533 Pleasant St., Bridgewater, Mass.	John T. Daney, 119 Evans St., Dorchester, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 206	Jackson, Mich.	J. W. Hinton, 108 Gibson Pl.	E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 207	Stockton, Calif.	R. Warner, P. O. Box 141	A. S. Toland, 1400 E. Weber Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 115 West Main St.	H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st Friday.
(l) 210	Atlantic City, N. J.	R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave. Pleasantville, N. J.	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts, 147 St. James Place.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(l) 211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(l) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2790 Beckman St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 1330 Walnut	Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Wednesdays.
(to) 213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	E. H. Morrison, Room 111, 319 Pender St. W.	148 Cordova St., W.; Mon.
(rr) 214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	J. A. Cruise, 638 No. Troy St.	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	Chas. Smith, 74 Delafield St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave.	Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Maishofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. Madison St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 220	Akron, Ohio	Joseph M. Shepherd, 139 E. Market St.	Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave.	139 E. Market St.; 1st & 3rd Monday.
222	Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.		R. Towley Box 342	
(l) 223	Brookton, Mass.	Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass.	A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. Bridgewater, Mass.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(l) 224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 683 Brock Ave.	J. H. Griffin, 135 Pleasant St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(l) 225	Norwich, Conn.		J. W. Nichols, 36 Lafayette St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd Tues., Westerly.
(l) 226	Topeka, Kans.	C. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 227	Sapulpa, Okla.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 229	York, Pa.	H. W. Deardorff, 226 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 322 So. Penn St.	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230	Victoria, B. C.	F. Shapland, 88 Wellington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(l) 231	Sioux City, Ia.	B. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St.	C. R. Price 2211 So. Cypress St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Geo. J. Selfert, 208 E. Tenth St.	Wm. Ranguette, 102 Island Ave.	So. Side Forester Hall; 4th Thurs.
(l) 233	Newark, N. J.		H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield Ave.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(l) 235	Taunton, Mass.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St.	
(l) 236	Streator, Ill.	Albert Markowitz, 306 Rush St.	Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	306 E. Main St.; 3rd Wed.
(l) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St.	C. Beckett, 1435 Main St.	Orlores' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 238	Asheville, N. C.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W. Asheville	E. B. Murdock, Box 24, W. Asheville	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239	Williamsport, Pa.	Paul Williamson, Labor Temple	C. A. Miller, 1123 Race St.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(m) 240	Muscatine, Iowa	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 241	Ithaca, N. Y.	H. C. Rose, 202 Center St.	L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington	Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 245	Toledo, Ohio	William Barger, 561 Norwood Av.	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 246	Steubenville, Ohio	E. V. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Over Georges Restaurant; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 247	Schenectady, N. Y.	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
(m) 249	Orlando, Fla.	Chas. G. Byrd, 229 Ridgewood Ave.	W. O. Howell, 916 W. Concord Ave.	Electrician's Hall; Every Mon.
(l) 252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Bruce Krum, 917 Dewey Ave.	Ed. Hines 1211 White St.	Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo.	J. P. Lawler, 1918a Bacon St.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morganford Rd.	Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 255	Ashland, Wis.	S. J. Talaska, 916 West 8th St.	Edwin A. Johnson, 704 West 12th Ave.	Manley Elec. Co.; 2d Wed.
(m) 256	Fitchburg, Mass.	Erza J. Cushing, 70 Walnut St.	Harry L. Frye, 21 East St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 258	Providence, R. I.	W. F. Chamberlain, 167 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.	W. Wilde, 37 Broadway, Pawtucket, R. I.	21 No. Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 259	Salem, Mass.	P. J. Dean, Box 251	Roy Canner, Box 251	145 Essex St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md.		Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland Ave.	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262	Plainfield, N. J.	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave.	Russell Hann, 1315 Murray Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 263	Dubuque, Iowa	Geo. Mewers, 520 Wilbur St.	Leo Gregory, 2005 Humboldt St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 265	Lincoln, Nebr.	R. H. Cruise, 2314 Randolph St.	Oscar Schon, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1)266	Sedalia, Mo.	Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St.	C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c)267	Schenectady, N. Y.	A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave.	J. W. Cain, Route No. 6.	258 State St.; Last Sat.
(m)268	Newport, R. I.	H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner St.	F. C. Gurnett, 15 Cherry St.	Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(c)269	Trenton, N. J.	Russell Swartz, 112 So. Broad St.	Rupert A. Jahn, 112 S. Broad St.	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon.
(m)271	Wichita, Kans.	B. T. Wilson, Box 548.	J. K. Cupples, Box 548.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m)273	Clinton, Iowa	Ray R. George, 209 Elm St.	R. C. Oelsen, 220 Ash St.	Tri City Film Bldg.; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(1)275	Muskegon, Mich.	W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St.	Geo. Boujernoer, 85 E. Isabella	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)276	Superior, Wis.	H. E. Tilton, 1920 Tower Ave.	C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)277	Wheeling, W. Va.	H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio.	L. Emmis, 3705 Wetzel St.	1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(rr)279	Grafton, W. Va.	H. B. Ward, 317 West Main St.	T. D. Moran, 521 W. Washing.	136 W. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)281	Anderson, Ind.	H. C. Whitley, 423 West 7th St.	Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St.	Red Men's Hall; 2d, last Wed.
(m)285	Peru, Ind.	Riley Quince, 423 W. 2d St.	R. E. Smith, 230 E. 5th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)286	New Albany, Ind.	Fred Haertel, Glenwood Pl.	Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)288	Waterloo, Iowa	H. A. Moyer, 1008 W. 5th St.	W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St.	Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs.
(m)290	Bartlesville, Okla.	W. H. Province, 910 Shawnee Ave.	L. J. Mosley, Keener Elect. Co.	Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m)291	Boise, Idaho	Bert Smith, Box 525.	R. F. Murphy, Box 525.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)292	Minneapolis, Minn.	D. E. Shore, 225 So. 5th St.	G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St.	225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)294	Hibbing, Minn.	Elmer Peterson, 217 5th Ave.	Elmer Peterson, 217 5th Ave.	Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)295	Little Rock, Ark.	Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St.	R. N. Pedrick, 208 Main St., No. Little Rock.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(m)296	Berlin, N. H.	Walter Dwyer, Cascade, N. H.	Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)297	Emporia, Kans.	Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Constitution St.	Howard Pickett, 332 Constitution	412 Commercial St.; Every Mon.
(m)298	Michigan City, Ind.	Frank Lute, 128 1/2 E. 10th St.	W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)300	Auburn, N. Y.	Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St.	A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St.	Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)301	Tuxarkana, Texas.	T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St., Tuxarkana, Ark.	C. V. Fisher, 1921 Wood St.	309 West Broad St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)302	Martinez, Calif.	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574.	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas	Moose Hall; Sat.
(m)303	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.	-----	Thos. Dealy, 108 York St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)304	Greenville, Texas.	F. W. Anderson, Box 45.	E. B. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St.	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1)305	Fort Wayne, Ind.	B. C. Alken, 2431 Thompson Ave.	M. Braun, 1535 Taylor St.	Vondermark Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)307	Cumberland, Md.	Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1.	Ruhl's Hall; Thurs.
(1)308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	C. Hudson, P. O. Box 522.	Fred Borstel, P. O. Box 522.	Moose Hall; Wednesday.
(m)309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	C. A. Ripley, 222 Arcade Bldg.	B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg.	535 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs.
(m)310	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St.	W. E. Buntin, 457 West 7th Ave.	Holden Bldg., Rm. 310; Every Mon.
(rr)311	Chattanooga, Tenn.	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St.	Central Labor Hall, 2nd Wed.
(m)312	Spencer, N. C.	A. T. Sweet, Box 350.	B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St. Salisbury, N. C.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)313	Wilmington, Del.	G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St.	G. L. Anderson, 814 W. 7th St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(1)317	Huntington, W. Va.	B. B. Parsons, Apt. No. 13, 1807 3rd Ave.	A. H. Booth, 2701 Adams Ave.	333 3d Ave.; every Thurs.
(rr)318	Knoxville, Tenn.	B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn.	E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave.	319 1/2 Gay St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)320	Manitowoc, Wis.	O. L. Anderson, 705 State St.	Edw. Krainik, 1210 Huron St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)321	LaSalle, Ill.	Edw. Blaine, 9th St.	Earl Gapen, 655 Marquette St.	Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)322	Casper, Wyo.	Russell Thompson, 423 So. Durbin St.	F. J. Carr, 1130 Spruce St.	Labor Temple; every Monday.
(m)323	W. P. Beach, Fla.	J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave.	Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m)325	Binghamton, N. Y.	J. Burke, 37 Walnut St.	Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)326	Lawrence, Mass.	Jos. Hutton, 43 Forest St.	E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St.	Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri.
(m)327	Pensacola, Fla.	Wm. H. Davis, Box 25.	E. E. Roberts, Route 1, Box 56B.	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boylen St.; 1st Tues.
(m)328	Oswego, N. Y.	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St.	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)329	Shreveport, La.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St.	Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)330	Lawton, Okla.	J. B. Sanders, 209 A St.	R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues.
(1)332	San Jose, Calif.	Frank Schelliey, 787 Morris St.	Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)333	Portland, Me.	Robt. G. Morrison, 39 Robert St.	Wm. J. Ward, Jr., Ocean House Rd., Cape Elizabeth, Maine.	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)334	Pittsburg, Kans.	S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St.	Harley Bales, 307 E. Euclid.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(m)335	Springfield, Mo.	F. S. Ledy, 401 E. Commercial St.	C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commercial St.	Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
(rr)337	Parsons, Kans.	E. G. McGinness, 1910 Stevens St.	G. A. Fitchner, Box 532.	Patrick's Hall, 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)338	Denison, Texas	Jerry Gleason, 521 1-2 W. Gandy St.	B. W. Baldwin, 309 W. Woodward St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)339	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can.	Wm. Huarison, 223 Noral St.	C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)340	Sacramento, Calif.	A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple.	F. R. Merwin, 2332 Castro Way.	Labor Temple; Mon.
(m)341	Livingston, Mont.	H. A. Bisbee, P. O. Box 276.	W. G. Erickson, 124 E. Call St.	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)343	Taft, Calif.	J. H. Kettelake, Box 573.	J. B. Williams, Box 573.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	-----	S. Massey, Box 457.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon.
(m)345	Mobile, Ala.	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St.	C. H. Lindsey, 2 No. Dauphin St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)346	Fort Smith, Ark.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(1)347	Des Moines, Ia.	W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple.	Chas. Page, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)348	Calgary, Alta., Can.	D. S. Brown, 515 21 Ave. N. W.	D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)349	Miami, Fla.	H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So. Miami Ave.	Geo. D. Bowes, Box 715.	Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m)350	Hannibal, Mo.	M. E. Crum, 1217 Ledford St.	Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)352	Lansing, Mich.	Wm. Green, 204 So. Eighth St.	R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St.	115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m)353	Toronto, Ont., C.	Jas. Naughton, 331 Davenport Road.	P. Ellsworth, 307 8th Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1w)354	Salt Lake City, Utah	Geo. Haglund, Box 213.	F. E. Weldner, Box 213.	Labor Temple; Wed.
356	St. Marys, Pa.	C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St.	Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Washington St.	Granger's Hall, 2nd, last Fri.
(m)358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St.	Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave.	Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)361	Tonopah, Nev.	C. R. Douglass, Box 217.	L. S. Peck, Box 635.	Musicians Hall; 1st Tues.
(1)364	Rockford, Ill.	Jack Hedrick, 1348 Crosby St.	C. E. Ingerson, 203 N. Winnebago St.	Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)367	Easton, Pa.	J. E. Hurlbut, 612 Belmont St.	H. J. Stever, 702 Wolf St.	3d floor at 327 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1)368	Indianapolis, Ind.	H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalina St.	Wallace Simmons, 238 No. Pine St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(1)369	Louisville, Ky.	I. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market.	E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)371	Monessen, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Belleverson, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Belleverson, Pa.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.
(m)372	Boone, Iowa.	F. D. Ridpath, 302 16th St.	J. B. Hickman, 1101 West 5th St.	Labor Temple; Wed.
(m)374	Augusta, Me.	Herbert Dowe, 47 School St.	Herman Meigs, 51 School St.	Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues.
(m)375	Allentown, Pa.	James C. Wagner, 11 E. Adams St., 16th Ward.	Wm. W. Deitz, Route No. 6.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)376	Princeton, Ind.	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St. F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)379	Charlotte, N. C.	W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St.	W. E. Ledwell, 25 West Fourth Felix B. Green, 1125 Hagood Ave.	C. L. U. Hall; Every Wed. Plumber's Hall; Tues.
(m)382	Columbia, S. C.	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St., Staunton, Ill.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)383	Gillespie, Ill.	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	H. H. Shell, 709 No. 7th St.	Fifth Floor, Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Tues.
(m)384	Muskogee, Okla.	H. C. Ellis, E. Muskogee, Okla.	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(rr)385	Marshall, Texas.	N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas.	B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m)389	Glenn Falls, N. Y.	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(m)390	Port Arthur, Texas.	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	A. A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W. I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(i)391	Ardmore, Okla.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	Clarence Payne, 4 Steele St.	Harve Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed. Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)392	Troy, N. Y.	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	Walter Aylward, 19 Mt. Vernon Park, Waltham, Mass.	Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)393	Harve, Mont.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues. Room 32-33, Appleyby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri.
(cs)396	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Myshrell, 13 Chestnut Park, Waltham, Mass.	Geo. I. James, 919 Jones St.	Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs.
(m)397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	J. L. Dyer, Box 145.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(m)400	Asbury Park, N. J.	Wm. Bostecto, Wanamassa.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(m)401	Reno, Nevada.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	W. H. Jennings, 525 1st Ave. East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)402	Greenwich, Conn.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y.	J. R. Weiser, care L. & H. Elec. Co.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)403	Portsmouth, Ohio.	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	J. H. Heydort, 701 S. 2d St.	W. E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)405	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St. West.	C. Salze, 43 E. Woodland Ave., Niles, Ohio	11½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)406	Okmulgee, Okla.	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co.	G. S. Fulton, care The Electric Shop.	613½ State St.; Every Mon.
(m)408	Missoula, Mont.	B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	John Brown, P. O. Box 415.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)411	Warren, Ohio.	Geo. J. Henry, 35½ Main St.	J. C. Stocker, 515 West 25th.	Simpson Elect. Co.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
412	Shelby Mont.		H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i)413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	M. R. Martin, 130 West De La Guerrero St.	A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)414	Macon, Ga.	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i)415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	C. C. Stocker, 515 West 25th.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St.	619½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)416	Bozeman, Mont.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	Fainters' Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m)418	Pasadena, Calif.	J. A. Barbieri, 1450 Locust St.	Geo. Nichols, 221 Lyndale Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)420	Keokuk, Ia.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St.	R. E. Shean, 1624 No. 5th St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)422	New Phila., Ohio.	Geo. Evans, 214 Walnut St.	C. H. Bohrer, Box 238.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(rr)423	Moherly, Mo.	James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St.	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland Otto Rode, 2102 Lawn St.	212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)424	Decatur, Ill.	L. Keeler, 1200 E. 9th St.	L. B. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)426	Sioux Falls, S. D.	A. F. Hughes, 1517 E. Adams St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)427	Springfield, Ill.	E. J. Garity, Box 238.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)428	Bakersfield, Calif.	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland E. O. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)429	Nashville, Tenn.	Leo Skyless, 403 2nd St. N. E.	Frank Miller, 1207 5th Ave.	Macabee Hall; 3d Sat.
(i)430	Racine, Wis.		James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	Painter's Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)431	Mason City, Ia.		W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)432	Bucyrus, Ohio.	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	J. A. King, 262 Bandit St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)434	Douglas, Ariz.	J. C. McCuniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. H. Gallagher, Box 24.	Michand Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)435	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 C. E. Balcer.	18½ N. Perry St.; Thurs. Labor Temple; Tues.
(m)436	Watervliet, N. Y.	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St.	A. O. Braker, 717 No. Elm St.	Lavera Hotel; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)439	Akron, Ohio.		J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box 51a J. L. Singhal, 532 Desiard St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)440	Riverside, Calif.	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St.	E. W. Parsons, Box 196.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	John E. Freeman, Box 301.	Thos. R. Dunlevy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)443	Montgomery, Ala.	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 C. E. Balcer.	Julius Kampf, 62 Richardson St.	Aurora Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)444	Ponca City, Okla.	C. E. Balcer.	J. C. Hoover, Box 457.	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)445	Battle Creek, Mich.	J. L. Singhal, 532 Desiard St.	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91.	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)446	Monroe, La.	A. H. Dykman, Box 196.	B. S. Halsema, 1124 Dakota Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)449	Pocatello, Idaho.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	J. L. Quirin, 384 Talma St.	22 So. River St.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(m)452	Gloucester, N. J.	W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park.	M. C. Beverly, 1915 Albany Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)457	Altoona, Pa.	H. I. Linderlitter, Box 457.	J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)458	Aberdeen, Wash.	H. A. Trager, Box 91.	Robert Bennett, 221 E. 4th St., National City, Calif.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)460	Chickasha, Okla.	V. O. Fitzforn, care Phillips Electric Co.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i)461	Aurora, Ill.	A. C. Fitzgerald, 271 Iowa Ave.	Charles J. Fox, P. O. Box 964, Globe, Ariz.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)462	Waycross, Ga.	M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave.	Edw. Slevin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(rr)463	Springfield, Mo.	C. H. Morris, 1921 "E" St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)465	San Diego, Calif.	James E. Spaulding, 223½ Hale St.	Jos Nickless, Box 6.	Bush Block; 1st Fri.
(m)467	Miami, Ariz.	F. S. Buck, Box 581.		
(rr)468	Van Nest, N. Y.	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.		
(i)476	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 450 Main St.		
(m)471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6.		

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr) 473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. R. McGoldrick, 714 Madison Ave.	S. D. White, 1003 So. Cox St.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 475	Kingston, N. Y.	John E. Drewes, Jr., 184 No. Maure St.	Michael Gallagher, 37 Gross St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477	San Bernardino, C.	J. Wilson, 737 Court St.	Leo Penrose, 1259 2d St.	Over San Bernardino Valley Bank; every Thurs.
(i) 479	Beaumont, Texas.	T. H. Lindsey, Box 932.	C. A. Weber, Box 932.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(i) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	C. Westenhofer, 41 W. Pearl St.	Charles Bruth, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starker, 806 E. Pearl St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(i) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	R. L. Thompson, P. O. Box 53.	H. E. Durant, 5908 So. Park Ave.	1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, 1719 7th St.	Lloyd Leven, 2531 8th Ave.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 487	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. McCarty, 313 Bird St.	Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgport, Conn.	Oscar Kubasko, 84 Revere St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Metal Trade Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 490	Centralia, Ill.	J. T. Sauve, 67 Inspector St.	Lee Allyn, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(i) 492	Montreal, Que., C.	Golden Freeman, 1028 Dover St.	Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave. Verdun.	417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	H. R. Berriman, 724 Pine St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Room 5, Ruth Bldg.; Every Tues.
(i) 494	Milwaukee, Wis.	John J. Daley, 463 1st Ave.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave. West Allis, Wis.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(m) 499	Jonquiere & Kenogami, Que., Can.	W. Parent, P. O. Box 274, Kenogami, Que., Can.	W. Parent, P. O. Box 274, Kenogami, Que., Can.	St. Dominique St., Jonquiere, Can.; 2d 4th Wed.
(i) 500	San Antonio, Texas.	L. C. Mathis, 406 Pacific Ave.	E. F. Townsend, 1510 Montana St.	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Henry Stroth, 15 Fernbrook Ave.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charleston, Mass.	R. Catolain, 13 Anderson St.	395 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Meadville, Pa.	B. O. Perry, Penn. Ave., Kerrtown, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 713 Chestnut St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago Ht's, Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	James Kenthish, 33 Pine St. Homewood, Ill.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	L. F. Jiran, 311 E. 32nd St.	C. B. Jones, 329 Barnard St.	DeKalb Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	313 Lake St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 513	Charlottesville, Va.	P. C. Crenshaw, 411 4th St. N. E.	R. Stoutamyer, c/o Fire Dept.	Nat'l. Bank Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(f) 514	Detroit, Mich.	James Ferrie, 55 Adelaide St.	G. A. Hall, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 51a, Hampton, Va.	Greble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	H. W. Dahlgren, 104½ Bond St.	John S. Anderson, 197 Lexington Ave.	Labor Temple, 2d, 3d Wed.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	W. R. McGee, Box 723.	W. R. McGee, Box 723.	Pythian Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas.	R. E. Pfaffen, 609 West Lynn	Wm. H. Boerner, P. O. Box 538	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(m) 521	Greeley, Colo.	F. Lofgren, Box 110a.	Andy Hornuth, Box 1005.	625 8th Ave.; 2d, 1st Mon.
(i) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	R. J. Chitogulisa	Eddie Delaney, 3928-R½	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 528	Milwaukee, Wis.	Joe Schimmels, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St.	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(m) 532	Hillings, Mont.	F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	W. T. Gates, Box 646.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr) 533	Proctor, Minn.	W. H. Koch, 2628 Huron St. Duluth, Minn.	W. H. Koch, 2628 Huron St. Duluth, Minn.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 535	Evansville, Ind.	R. K. Graham, 110 Henning Ave.	Roy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St.	215½ So. 2d St.; Every Fri.
(i) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	Thomas Rourke, 359 Carrie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St. Oakland, Calif.	R. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(i) 538	Danville, Ill.	C. B. Sheppard, 129 No. Franklin St.	R. Bleucker, 842 Commercial.	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	Clarence A. Philipp, 945 Crescent Place.	Arthur G. Norquist, 2204 Willow St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 540	Canton, Ohio	H. C. Hinds, 3122 Glenn Place N. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St., S. W.	Best Hall; Every Tues.
(m) 544	Hornell, N. Y.	George Wandell, 59 John St.	L. W. Fritz, 80 Bennett St.	Machinists' Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr) 549	Huntington, W. Va.	I. R. Diehl, 2584 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradley, 2124 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 552	Lewistown, Mont.	J. G. Dixon, 708 W. Idaho St.	J. G. Dixon, 708 W. Idaho St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Wed.
(i) 553	Walla Walla, Wash.	A. La Douce, Box 741.	F. C. Donald, Box 741.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	E. T. Kimble, 1616 Bellemead Ave.	W. A. Jones, P. O. Box 845, East Florence, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 4th Sat.
(i) 560	Pasadena, Calif.	E. L. Shrader, 390 Crosby St.	T. C. Wilson, Route 2-677.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(rr) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	Chas. A. Allan, 2445 Rushbrooke St., Verdun, Que.	L. A. McEwan, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, Que.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Genneth Theatre Flats.	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 567	Portland, Me.	M. M. McKenney, Route 5. Woodford, Maine.	C. Arthur Smith, 15 Elm St. So., Portland, Maine.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(i) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	E. Remillard, 709 Henri Julien	F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 569	San Diego, Calif.	S. B. Rainey, 2135 Madison Ave.	G. W. Adams, 2674 Eye St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	M. C. Helfelman, Zuni Apt. 3, O. E., E 3rd St.	E. C. Russell, Box 504.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada.	John Phillips, 9 First St.	G. E. Wickberg, Box 927.	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(i) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Peacock, 2240 Pasqua.	W. J. Willis, 1047 Ritalack St.	Trades Hall, Osler St.; 3rd Wed.
(i) 573	Warren, O.	W. P. Barto, West Market St.	Forrest Smith, 25 Main St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(m) 574	Bremerton, Wash.	G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	Gordon Freeman, 1327 Center St.	S. N. Evans, 905 4th St.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	Geo. Renz, 259 Green St., Lyndhurst, N. J.	Martin J. Wehrle, 173 Williams Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morrisstown, N. J.	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave. Morris Plains, N. J.	Clarence Smith, 11 Garden St.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 583	El Paso, Texas.	J. K. Kellogg, P. O. Box 1105.	C. A. Hays, 3922 Cumberland St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	E. L. Harmon, 326 So. Zuni St.	G. D. Gadbois, 1528 N. Boston	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(i) 585	El Paso, Texas.	Chas. Murphy, Box 1316	Claude Blair, Box 1316.	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(i) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	John Biltheiser, 200 Peacock St.	Ira J. Hassler, 508 Fairview St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 588	Lowell, Mass.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam F. Silk, 60 Ellis Ave.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; Every Friday.
(i) 590	New London, Conn.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	F. C. Rathburn, 32 Cutler St.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1)591	Stockton, Calif.	C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar	W. B. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter	216 E. Market; Mon.
(m)593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canadway St.	C. B. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Walter Stracke, Box 437	Her Harris, Box 437	Germania Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(1)595	Oakland, Calif.	Gene Gallac, 2318 Valdez St.	L. E. Pollard, 1833 22nd Ave.	1918 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(1)596	Clarksburg, W. Va.	C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St.	D. M. Besslar, 99 Denham St.	Robinson Bldg. Thurs.
(1)598	Sharon, Pa.	Jos. Aspery, 428 Watson St.	D. L. Riggs, Laird Ave., Wheat-	Labor League Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
			land, Pa.	
(m)599	Iowa City, Ia.	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Lucas St.	Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(1)601	Champaign and Ur-	R. E. Kuster, 1311 W. Park St.	H. E. Griesemer, 1622 W. Park	Stearns Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
	bana, Ill.	Urbana, Ill.	Ave., Champaign, Ill.	
(m)602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, 805 Buchanan St.	S. V. Hopper, 2000 Taylor St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)603	Kittanning, Pa.	M. W. McKeen, Ridge Ave.	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)609	Spokane, Wash.	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	E. Christosh, Box 1777	1507 West Broad Ave.; last Thurs.
(m)610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Wm. Shepard, General Delivery	Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)611	Albuquerque, N. M.	J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. E. Bueche, Box 244	Painters Hall; 1st Wed.
(1)613	Atlanta, Ga.	George Le Cans	H. E. Smith, 224 H St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(1)614	San Rafael, Calif.	R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)617	San Mateo, Calif.		Palo Alto, Calif.	B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)619	Hot Springs, Ark.	T. J. Peel, Herald Ave.	J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St.	742½ Central Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)620	Sheboygan, Wis.	D. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland	Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
		Ave.		
(s)622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sherman, Box 248	Chas. D. Keaveney, Box 248	767a Western Ave., 2d, 4th Mon.
(1)623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(1)625	Halifax, N. S., Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m)627	Lorain, Ohio	Lester Kress, 923 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)629	Moncton, N. B., C.	B. W. Swetnam, 140 Cornhill St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
			Co., N. B., Can.	
(m)630	Lethbridge, Alta.	C. Leo Wadden, Box 474	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474	4th St., S.; Last Wed.
(1)631	Newburgh, N. Y.	John Zimmerlund, 27 Benard	Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
		Ave.		
(1)635	Davenport, Iowa.	A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St.	L. P. Crecelius, 1927 College Ave.	121 West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)636	Toronto, Ont., Can.	M. Beatty, 607 Craig Ave.	J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(p)638	Centralia, Ill.	C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Water-	R. E. Booth, 1019 So. Locust St.	Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)641	Silvis, Ill.	town, Ill.	F. D. Miller, Room 206, Kneberg	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m)642	Meriden, Conn.	H. Geis, 63 Lindsey Ave.	Bldg., Moline, Ill.	
(m)643	Johnson City, Tenn.	C. E. Luce, Big Horn, Wyo.	E. D. Landrat, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)646	Sheridan, Wyo.		Guy Miller, 118 Commerce St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
			Leo B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheri-	
(1)647	Schenectady, N. Y.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	dan Ave.	
(m)648	Hamilton, Ohio	M. Cummins, 814 Ludlow Ave.	W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
			M. Johnson, 605 Lincoln Ave.	2d Wed., Hamilton, O.; 4th Wed., Mid-
(m)649	Alton, Ill.	C. W. White	dletown, O.	
(m)651	Merced, Calif.	F. C. McConnell, 108 14th St.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Taphorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
			G. W. Deguer, R. No. 2, Box	Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
			85 D.	
(m)653	Miles City, Mont.	Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No.	Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Montana Ave.		
(1)655	Waterbury, Conn.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(c)659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	John Zielinski, 437 Nevins St.	Chas. Costantino, 330 Deer St.	Machinists' Hall; 1st Sun., 2.30 p. m.
(1)660	Waterbury, Conn.	Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St.	Edw. Conlon, 501 Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m)661	Hutchinson, Kans.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th	A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)663	Boston, Mass.	F. Ott, Woburn, Mass.	C. S. Sevrens, 54 Elm St., Wo-	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
			burn, Mass.	
(m)664	New York, N. Y.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson	Labor Lyceum, 1st, 3rd Sat.
		Ave., Mineola, L. I.	Ave., Mineola, L. I.	
(1)666	Richmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave.	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m)668	Lafayette, Ind.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
			West Lafayette, Ind.	
(1)669	Springfield, Ohio	Sam Wright, 113 S. Western Ave.	W. B. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m)670	Fargo, N. Dak.	E. E. Pettit, Fargo Plumbing &	S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; every 2d Tues.
		Heating Co.		
(m)672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave.	R. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m)675	Elizabeth, N. J.	E. W. Conk, 126 12th St.,	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		Linden, N. J.		
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal,	S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C	Masonic Temple, Cristobal; 1st Tues.
		C. Z.	Z., Panama.	Gatun Hall; 3d Tues.
(m)679	Grinnell, Iowa	Alex Hunter, 403 2d Ave.	F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)680	Fond du Lac, Wis.	W. J. Mueller, 263 E. Pollet St.	Wm. Liefeland, 103 So. Sey-	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
			mour St.	
(m)681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Lee Hudgins	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
			St.	
(m)684	Modesto, Calif.	Chas. E. Frost, 2011 Morris Ave.	N. A. Lambert, 530 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)685	Bloomington, Ill.	Otto Luther, No. Grove, Normal	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	208 West Front St.; 1st Fri.
(m)686	Hazleton, Pa.	C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Howard Snyder, 561 W. 9th St.	9 East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)688	Mansfield, Ohio	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	Glenn B. Leonard, 114 So. Foster	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1)691	Glendale, Calif.	Arthur H. Sellers, 1257 Irving	H. M. Griggs, 1542 E. Park Ave.,	111 No. Maryland Ave.; Monday.
		St.	Eagle Rock City, Calif.	
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St.,	Frank Hamilton, 113 Franklin	223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		East Youngstown, Ohio.	Ave., Niles, Ohio.	
(m)695	St. Joseph, Mo.	Frank Bias, 1020 So. 17th St.	E. Holman, 1406 Charles St.	Labor Temple Every Thursday.
(1)696	Albany, N. Y.	G. V. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)697	Gary, Ind.	H. D. Hedden, 995 Hyslop Pl.,	C. Hocker, 812 Jackson St.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Hammond, Ind.		Hamd' Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)698	Jerome, Ariz.	C. W. Wyckoff, Box 1340	W. H. Johnston, Box 1340	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m)701	Hinsdale, Ill.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	E. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri.
(m)702	Marión, Ind.	A. J. Mason, 208 E. Jefferson St.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W	Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun., 9.30 a. m.
			Frankfort, Ill.	
(m)708	Edwardsville, Ill.	Richard Shoulders, 238 St. Louis	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
		Road, Collinsville, Ill.		
(1)704	Dubuque, Ia.	Herman Willzbach, 2014 Knelst	Henry Gobell, 1324 Central Ave.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
		St.		
(m)706	Monmouth, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit	Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
		Ave.		
(1)707	Holyoke, Mass.	Arthur Francis, 45 Linden St.	Arthur Coderre, 233 Park St.	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)710	Northampton, Mass.	Calvin Hood, R. F. D. No. 2	Ignacy Kuczynski, 200 King St.	1st National Bank; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)711	Long Beach, Calif.	Enoch I. Will, P. O. Box 207	H. H. Jackson, P. O. Box 207	227 1-4 East First; Every Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 712	New Brighton, Pa.	Chas. D. Beaver, 660 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.	Chas. H. May, P. O. Box 234, West Bridgewater, Pa.	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(s) 718	Chicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	H. F. Sieling, 119 S. Throop St.	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(p) 715	Kincaid, Ill.	Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill.	Oscar Simon, Box 401.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l) 716	Houston, Texas	F. A. Goodson, 2106 Smith St.	E. Wood, 707 East 9½ St.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(s) 717	Boston, Mass.	D. Butori, 14 Dudley St., Cambridge, Mass.	Jas. J. Tierney, 92 Wenham St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	987 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 719	Manchester, N. H.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 720	Camden, N. J.	E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St.	E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	718 So. Fifth St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 722	Cortland, N. Y.	Harry Fairbanks, 234½ Greenbush	Leon Witty, 40 Greenbush St.	Whitney Bldg.; 3d Monday.
(l) 723	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry Lotz, 274 West 3rd St.	R. E. Deel, 1017 Lorae St.	Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(l) 725	Terre Haute, Ind.	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St.	A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave.	C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 729	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Dwight Adams, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10	Forrest Elder, 327 E. Mahoning St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 731	Int. Falls, Minn.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St.	City Hall; 1st Tues.
(rr) 732	Portsmouth, Va.	L. Ziegenhain, 424 Nelson St.	J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave.	Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 733	Altoona, Pa.	O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13	Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave.	C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 734	Norfolk, Va.	Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 735	Burlington, Ia.	M. G. Elliott, 1709 Davison St.	Wm. Moore, 222 Barrett St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 738	Orange, Texas	E. L. Spough, Box 204.	E. L. Spough, Box 204.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 741	Scranton, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter.	W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(m) 742	Reading, Pa.	Leon Bush, 223 Moss St.	Walter Diehl, 224 No. Front St.	Read and Court Sts.; Mon.
(rr) 744	New York, N. Y.	J. J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Winfield, L. I.	Walter Gleason, 212 W. 17th St.	Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 750	Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pitcairn, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 751	Little Falls, N. Y.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St.	Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 752	Jersey City, N. J.	Herman Heller, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave.	2849 Boulevard; 3d Mon.
(rr) 754	Sayre, Pa.	W. Ford Bosworth, Chemung, N. Y.	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va.	Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l) 755	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Arlie Jones, Route No. 1, Farmington, West Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 756	Fairmont, W. Va.	J. W. Wright, Box 117, Baxter, W. Va.		Labor Hall; Mon.
(rr) 757	Joliet, Ill.	Wm. Allen, Norton Ave.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St.	Alpine Hall; 1st Wednesday.
(m) 758	Hagerstown, Md.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 760	Knoxville, Tenn.	Geo. Vian, 77 Main St.	A. S. Bradley, 423 Richard St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 762	Ashtabula, Ohio	C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St.	C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison	Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(l) 763	Omaha, Nebr.	J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St.	M. J. Mooney, 807 So. 35th Ave.	Labor Temple; every Wed.
(rr) 764	Denver, Colo.	E. B. Esting, Box 896.	R. J. McGan, 215 Harrison Ave., Littleton, Colo.	1737 Champa St.; 1st Fri.
(m) 765	Visalia, Calif.	E. B. Hofma, Box 423.		Labor Temple; Wed.
(m) 767	Helper, Utah	O. A. Brown, 447 Coburn Ave.		City Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 768	Morgantown, W. Va.	H. Beasley, 583 3d St.		Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 770	Albany, N. Y.	A. L. Holladay, 1100 Seneca St.		Carman Hall; 4th Thurs.
(l) 771	Richmond, Va.	A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave.		Fythan Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 773	Windsor, Ont., Can.	K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Ludlow, Ky.		61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 774	Cincinnati, Ohio	J. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.		Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 776	Providence, R. I.	Carl E. Stocker, 1116 Seton Ave.		
(l) 783	Spartanburg, S. C.	J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St.	R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St.	98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 784	Indianapolis, Ind.	P. J. Lowe, 162 E. Main St.	R. G. Koon, Route No. 6.	West Main St.; every Monday.
(m) 786	St. Augustine, Fla.	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave.	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 791	Louisville, Ky.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave.	30 Grove Ave.; Last Wednesday.
(rr) 792	Chicago, Ill.	R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway.	J. R. Hardesty, 2009 Griffiths Ave.	Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(rr) 793	Chicago, Ill.	H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St.	L. La Point, 4504 So. Wells St.	5438 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 794	Chicago, Ill.	J. F. Corrigan, 7024 S. Troop St.	L. W. Schraag, 6549 So. Honore St.	Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 795	Chicago, Ill.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 796	Aurora, Ill.	E. A. Collins, 384 Linden Ave.		Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr) 797	Chicago, Ill.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	Hopkins Hall; 4th Tues.
(rr) 798	Chicago, Ill.	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1518 So. 58th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(m) 802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr) 803	New Haven, Conn.	Fred Grube, 487 Blatchley Ave.	Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily Ave.	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
(rr) 805	Sedalia, Mo.	J. J. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette.	Jos. Latham, 1408 So. Missouri	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 808	Alliance, Ohio	John Boren, R. F. D. No. 2, West Vine St.	E. Karney, 805 So. Freedom Ave.	Maccabee Hall; Thurs.
(rr) 809	Oelwein, Iowa	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(rr) 811	Lenoir City, Tenn.	E. S. Volles, P. O. Box 383.	Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 817	New York, N. Y.	Frank McGuire, 410 E. 155 St.	C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave., Bronx.	111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 819	Salamanca, N. Y.	John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat.
(tel) 823	New Orleans, La.	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland	H. J. Tomasovich, 717 So. Clark	822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 827	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	H. R. McDonald, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.		Rear Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 834	Hoboken, N. J.	Harold Miller, 358 Preakness Ave., Paterson, N. J.		121 Hudson St.; 1st Mon.
(rr) 838	Meridian, Miss.	C. W. Thornton, 3315 8th St.	C. W. Thornton, 3315 8th St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	W. E. Robb, 401 Oak St.	C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.	Walt W. Hosking, 209 Putney.	Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(l) 841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St.	R. D. Collins, 712 West First St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.	E. Martz, 307 Seymour St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr) 847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago	C. A. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill.	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr) 849	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leo Hosley, Manhattan Hotel.	James R. Miller, 223 Rich St.	Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues.
(m) 858	Brewster, Ohio	C. T. Grishelmer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio.	G. Mathais, Box 1.	Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.		P. A. Claringbold, 46 Humason Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855	Muncie, Ind.	C. M. Johnson, 703 "C" St.	Wm. Hayden, 417 West North St.	Room 8, Boyce Block; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa.	Herman J. Cook, 215 S. State St.	R. L. Truxal, 12 Third St.	232 No. Brady St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)858	Somerset, Ky.	P. P. Owen, 324 High St.	F. P. Owens, 324 High St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)859	Long Island City, N. Y.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York.	Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Kleefeld's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)862	Jacksonville, Fla.	C. L. Ciyatt, 421 E. 4th St.	K. Boyle, 638 Smith St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)863	Lafayette, Ind.	Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St.	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)864	Jersey City, N. J.	W. Schlunk, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	Edw. McKeon, 77 West 5th St. Bayonne, N. J.	Labor Hall; 3d Thurs.
(rr)865	Baltimore, Md.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Bedmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(p)868	New Orleans, La.	A. Wehl, 2923 Orleans St.	Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	Geo. L. Bowman, Box 14.	M. J. Smith, Box 114.	Columbus Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	C. E. Morris, 525 Maryland Ave.	K. D. Bachman, 426 No. Center St.	Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)872	Kokomo, Ind.	Frank Glaze, 1810 So. Buckeye	Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	Robert Clossenman, 417 Warwick Ave.	H. Winkelman, 1215 Wheeling Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i)875	Washington, Pa.	Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chestnut St.	Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Julius Mickow, 420 Hein Place.	D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave.	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave., So.	C. W. Frank, 2921-18 Ave. So.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Sat.
(m)890	Janesville, Wis.	G. A. Donahue, 602 Chestnut St.	Amos Kent, 1308 Blaine Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)891	Coshocton, Ohio	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St.	Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)892	Mankato, Minn.	Henry Ganthier, 517 Elm St.	J. R. Hennessy, 224 James Ave.	State Bank; 1st Thursday.
(rr)894	Port Jervis, N. Y.		Louis Kudle, 8 Catherine St.	
(m)897	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave.	Leo Ryan, 82 Willmot St.	Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)902	St. Paul, Minn.	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St.	C. J. McGloghan, 400 Dakota Bldg.	New Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(m)905	Ranger, Texas.	E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471.	Fred Hughes, Box 1202.	Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(m)910	Watertown, N. Y.	Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St.	Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel.	Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)912	Collinwood, Ohio.	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland.	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W., Cleveland.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914	Thorold, Ont., Can.	J. Calder, 122 Carlton St.	R. L. Bittle, Box 760.	Carpenters' Hall; 3rd Mon.
(m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	Geo. Louthoud, Cape Madeline, Qua., Can., Box 100.	H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Qua.	44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)918	Covington, Ky.	W. T. Sullivan.	D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th St.	12th & Russell Sts.; 1st Thurs.
(rr)919	Erwin, Tenn.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)924	Wheeling, W. Va.		G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio.	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)929	Norfolk, N. Y.	Allen McQuade	Morris Jeemer, Box 305.	Van Nounam's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)931	Lake Charles, La.	R. H. Foard, care of J. R. Miles, 924 Ryan St.	T. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St.	Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	R. D. White, 1803 W. Elm St.	Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St.	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)941	Asheville, N. C.	Paul Swearngan, 143 Broadway.	L. W. Cartwright, 7 Charles St.	Central Labor Hall; every Tues.
(m)944	Seattle, Wash.	Frank McGovern, 1809 1/2 Howard Ave.	R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	Allen Cutler, 724 E. Hamilton Ave.	S. V. Burke, 528 Harrison St.	803 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs.
(m)953	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Geo. Ramharter, 1602 Birch St.	Wm. Foster, 742 1/2 N. Barstow St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	D. C. Robertson, Box 73.	J. P. Scully.	Community Hall; 1st Mon.
(rr)958	Corning, N. Y.	W. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y.	Harvey Lounsbery, 99 Perry Ave.	Hermitage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.
(m)960	Porterville, Cal.	E. C. Robinson, Box 365.	L. L. Warren, 428 So. "H" St.	Eagles Hall; 1st & 3rd Thurs.
(m)962	Kankakee, Ill.	Harry A. Shekey, 291 So. Chicago Ave.	Earl Harper, 907 S. Osborne Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)967	Albuquerque, N. M.	Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St.	E. B. Swope, 417 West Fruit Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)969	DeKalb, Ill.	S. Robinson, 504 Church St.	W. T. Whitney, 321 No. 9th St.	Idle Hour; Every Fri.
(m)970	Kelso, Wash.	F. M. Lantus, 615 Mabel Ave.	S. Robinson, 504 Church St.	Over Famous Dept. Store; Every Wed., 7:30 p. m.
(m)971	Lakeland, Fla.		C. D. Williams, Box 321.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)972	Marietta, Ohio	Frank G. Hartman, 814 2nd St.	Chas. Davis, 449 Maple St.	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)975	South Bend, Ind.	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne.	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage Ave.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill.	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St.	Gus Elchen	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St.	M. F. Harris, 1307 West 40th St.	N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)978	Elkhart, Ind.	Ralph Waggoner, 623 Liberty St.	Chas. Ganger, 232 Manor Ave.	Labor Hall; every Wed.
(m)982	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Fred W. Kelch, 114 East 2d St.	L. D. Murphy, 613 No. Broad St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)991	Corning, N. Y.	A. E. Kreiselmann, 345 W. 1st	Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m)995	Baton Rouge, La.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	E. J. Bourg, Box 1028.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)996	Bradford, Pa.		M. Beyerle, Gen. Del., Degolia, Pa.	
(m)997	Shawnee, Okla.	D. E. Barbee, 1001 Hobson St.	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532.	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)998	Greensboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 614 Julian St.	W. E. Sigmom, 335 W. Bragg St.	B. B. T. Hall; Friday.
(i)1002	Tulsa, Okla.	G. W. Edwards, 911 So. Houston	O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd Place, West Tulsa, Okla.	County Court House; Tuesday.
1004	Sarnia, Ont., Can.	F. W. Spice, 348 Durand St.	Wm. H. Knox, 197 George St.	Maccabees Hall; 2d, 4th Sat.
(rr)1008	Sausalito, Calif.	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 142.	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i)1012	Elyria, Ohio.		G. W. Fain, P. O. Box 263.	
(rr)1016	Superior, Wis.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166.	Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues.
(i)1021	Uniontown, Pa.	Howard House, 81 Whiteman Ave.	Charley Sleighter, General Delivery.	Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. A. Fisher, Box 547, Hazelwood, Pa.	J. C. Hayes, Box 547, Hazelwood, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	W. J. Westervelt, 128 So. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, 715 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i)1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(m)1031	Manchester, N. H.	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumberland St.	Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m)1032	Bellingham, Wash.	Edwin Iverson, 1027 21st St.	B. C. Hemminger, 3110 E. North St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1036	Jackson, Mich.	D. J. Pierce, 418 Seymour Ave.	H. F. Strobel, 1003 Pigeon St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	C. Mountain, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1042	Sturgis, Mich.	Claude Whitlock	A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	C. M. Hibbard's; 1st Friday.
(i) 1045	Pawhuska, Okla.	R. W. Schoonmaker, 1042½ St. James Court	Geo. B. Page, Box 552	Owen Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(m) 1047	Toledo, Ohio	Albert Bennett, 403 So. 7th St.	H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 1052	Paducah, Ky.	Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St.	J. E. Warden, 1740 Clay St.	Central Labor Hall, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 1054	Salina, Kans.	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond.	L. E. Arnold, 420 E. Elm St.	W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 1055	Wellington, Kan.	Carl O. West, Wash. Co., Woodland, Maine.	L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St.	E. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m) 1057	Woodland, Me.	J. O. Welsher, 308 Brighton St.	F. H. Fountain, Box 459	Davis' Barber Shop; 2d, last Tues. at 6.15 p. m.
(m) 1058	La Porte, Ind.		Roy Woodruff, 1212 Penn. Ave., R. R. 8	920½ W. Lincoln Way; 4th Thurs.
(rr) 1060	Norfolk, Va.		T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake St., Ocean View, Va.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 1070	Susquehanna, Pa.	Wm. W. Hughes, #87 Franklin Ave.	Carlton G. Eastbrook, 417 Grand St.	K. of P. Hall, 1st, 3rd Tues.
(m) 1072	Monterey, Calif.	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	J. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 1086	Tacoma, Wash.	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(m) 1087	Keyser, W. Va.	J. E. Wilson, 153 E. St.	V. E. Wilson, 153 E. St.	
(rr) 1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall St.	E. J. Hall, 87 Rose St.	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1097	Grand Falls, Newfoundland.	A. H. Stewart, 11 Bank Road.	D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road.	Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 1098	Childress, Texas	Lloyd M. Barks, 9 E. 7th St.	Carl Hudson, Box 125	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(m) 1099	Oil City, Pa.	Geo. L. Stephenson, 140 Princeton Ave., Fullerton, Calif.	P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 1101	Anaheim, Calif.	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.	Arthur Gowdy, Box 253	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i) 1105	Newark, Ohio	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa.	Chas. Belt, 610 W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1106	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	J. W. Dreher, 401 So. Cawn St.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa., Kingston P. O.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr) 1108	Garrett, Ind.	Frank Scudder, Box 273.	Edw. Huber, 119 No. Franklin St.	Federation Hall; 3d Fri.
(rr) 1109	Livermore Falls, Me.	J. W. Walsh, 5 St. Joachim.	Norman Baraby, Box 285.	Union Hall; 3rd Wed.
(rr) 1118	Quebec, Can.	Chas. Feltenberger, 510½ No. 7th St.	Alex Gilbert, 130½ Artillery St.	272 Desfosses St.; 3d Mon.
(m) 1121	Olean, N. Y.	D. F. Parker, Box 303.	Charles W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St.	Band Room, Coast Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 1122	Lufkin, Texas	Adam J. Rebar, Thayer, Pa.	D. F. Parker, Box 303	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr) 1125	Connellsville, Pa.		E. O. Watkins, So. Connellsville, Pa.	City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 1131	Bloomington, Ind.		Glen Marshall, 223 East 1st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m) 1135	Newport News, Va.		N. C. Crise, 4645 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(i) 1138	Toronto, Ont., Can.		C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St.	
(m) 1139	Duncan, Okla.		S. D. Pedigo, Box 811	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(i) 1141	Okla. City, Okla.	H. Albee, 1810 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m) 1142	Baltimore, Md.	C. J. Seebach, 2718 Hugo Ave.	Bert Brown, 2723 33d Ave., No. John Hayden	1222 St. Paul St.; Last Fri.
(i) 1144	Birmingham, Ala.	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457.	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	United Temple, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1145	Henryetta, Okla.	J. D. Buster.	Geo. M. Rhodes, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St.	
(m) 1147	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	A. Gazeley, 648 8th St., North		Paper Makers Club; 2nd Wed.
(m) 1151	Corsicana, Texas	W. F. Knight, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St.		Cooks and Waiters Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 1153	Tyler, Texas		H. A. Whatley, 209 No. Beverly	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(i) 1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	H. C. Norgaard, 1249b 6th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 1156	Baltimore, Md.	Fletcher Sears, Odenton, Md.	A. J. Disney, Odenton, Md.	1223 St. Paul St.; Every Wed.

HERE'S YOUR COOPERATIVE REFERENCE BOOK!

A year book, containing enormous information in short space on the cooperative movement of the world, with special emphasis on Great Britain, where it is most firmly rooted, and in addition a storehouse of miscellaneous statistics on the cost of living, trade, public finance, and reviews of music, art, the drama, and literature—this is the remarkable People's Year Book for 1924; which the British Cooperative Wholesale Society has just published.

The cooperators who have published The People's Year Book achieved the distinction of successfully combining a comprehensive review of the most important social movement of the day in a compact yet attractive form. The book does more than marshal the facts into order; it correlates the cooperative activities in the various countries with those of the trade union and progressive political action. A particularly happy set-up has been given the meatier parts by interspersing handsome photographs of places, people, and events important in the history of the past year. From an American point of view the only shortcoming of the book is the unfortunate brevity of its

review of our cooperative movement. Aside from this, scarcely more could be asked in a reference book of this character.

Cooperative society officers will want a copy to keep in touch with their brothers around the world; cooperative store managers will want a copy to compare their achievements with the stores run by other countries; public men will find this the best way to get a bird's eye view of a movement which already commands the support of over a third of the British people and even a higher percentage of the citizens of other European countries. Public libraries, of course, cannot afford to pass over the only reference book on a world movement that represents more than 30,000,000 organized consumers.

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CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY



Alabama.		Florida.		Ottumwa ----- 173		Baltimore ----- 1156		Havre ----- 393	
Birmingham	136	Jacksonville	177	Sioux City	47	Cumberland	307	Helena	185
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Florence	558	Lakeland	971	Waterloo	283	Hagerstown	758	Livingston	341
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Montgomery	443	Orlando	249					Missoula	408
		Pensacola	327					Shelby	413
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Hot Springs	619	Tampa	108	Pocatello	449	Boston	104	Omaha	22
Little Rock	295	W. Palm Beach	323			Boston	142	Omaha	763
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Miami	467	Macon	414	Crawfordsville	89	Boston	717	Tonopah	361
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Bakersfield	428	Aurora	461	Ft. Wayne	608	Haverhill	470	Atlantic City	211
Eureka	482	Aurora	796	Gary	188	Holyoke	707	Camden	720
Fresno	100	Bloomington	197	Gary	697	Lawrence	326	Dover	13
Fresno	169	Bloomington	685	Garrett	1108	Lawrence	522	Elizabeth	675
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Newark ----- 172	Philadelphia ----- 98	Houston ----- 1132	Janville ----- 890	Three Rivers ----- 915
Newark ----- 1105	Pittsburgh ----- 5	Lufkin ----- 127	Kaukauna ----- 232	
Portsmouth ----- 403	Pittsburgh ----- 14	Marshall ----- 385	La Crosse ----- 135	Sask.
Portsmouth ----- 575	Pittsburgh ----- 750	Orange ----- 738	Madison ----- 159	Moose Jaw ----- 802
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